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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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Moulton's Statement.

An Interminable Explanation of Everything Everywhere.

The Worst Phase of the Case Boldly Asserted and Backed Up by the Documents.

Some New Documents Strongly Corroborative of Tilton's Story.

The Blackmail Charges Met by a Flat Denial and Plausible Explanation.

Preliminary Card of Mr. Moulton.

To the Public—I became a party, almost accidentally, in the unhappy controversy between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton. I had been a friend of Mr. Tilton since my boyhood, and for Mr. Beecher I had always entertained the warmest admiration. In 1870, I learned for the first time, that Mr. Beecher had given Mr. Tilton so grave a cause of offense that if the truth should be made public, a great national calamity would ensue. I believed that this scandal would tend to undermine the very foundation of social order: to lay low beneficent power for good in our country, and blast the prospects and blight the family of one of the most brilliant and promising of the rising men of the generation. Impressed with this belief, and still regard it, I determined to try and avoid, if not heal, the breach. I may have labored most assiduously to save both of these men from the consequences of these acts, whether of inadvertence or passion—acts which have already seriously involved them in a needless and disastrous quarrel, which is made the pretext of pouring on the community a flood of impurity and scandal deeply affecting their own families, and threatening, like a whirlpool, if not stilled, to draw into its vortex the peace of many other households and beaming gratitude, until, as I think, in an evil hour for him, he took other advice. I have failed utterly, though strangely enough, he seems to desire to punish me for the most consequential of his folly, inanity, and wickedness of his present counsellors. Mr. Beecher, in his statement testifies that he brought to this investigation "without my knowledge or advice. Even while mourning what seemed to me the utter ruin of one of his proteges, I have done all I could honorably to avert a catastrophe. I have kept silent although I saw with surprise that this silence was deeply injuring the friend or my boyhood, and prompted by a sense of duty to my God, my family, but all the parties involved, I denied the united and public appeals made to me by Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, and refused to produce in my possession: partly because I felt that the injury thereby done to Mr. Tilton was far greater than the benefit or destruction which must come if I should comply with this request, and I stated clearly that in one emergency I should speak, namely: in defense of my own integrity of action if it should be wantonly assailed. I left Mr. Beecher untrammeled by facts in my hands to defend himself, without the necessity of dismissing him by the published accusations of Mr. Beecher, affecting my character and my own self-respect. The advice of friends, and my own pride make it imperative that the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth should now be fully declared. I, therefore, the statement I had prepared to lay before the Committee without the alternation or addition of a sentence and scarcely a word, certainly without the change of a single fact, and unless I read Mr. Beecher's statement and evidence, and because of it, this paper I withheld from the Committee when before it, in the hope of despairing effort for peace. At the earnest solicitation of some of Mr. Beecher's friends, and the unsolicited also of some of the most valued of my own, I do not now give it to the Committee but to the public, because its production concerns myself rather than the principals.

Moulton's Original Statement.

Gentlemen of the Committee—I need not repeat to you my great, very great sorrow, to feel obliged to answer your invitation, and with the permission of the Committee, I will before you the exact facts which have been committed to me, or came to my knowledge in the unhappy affair under investigation. In so doing, I shall use no words of characterization of any of them, or of any portion of the parties, nor shall I attempt to ascribe motives, save when necessary to exactly state the facts, leaving the occurrences, the acts of omission and commission, to be interpreted by themselves. In giving conclusions or narratives, I, of course, can, in most cases, give only the substance of the first, and I will not attempt to give words, when they have so impressed themselves upon my mind as to remain in my memory, and of the latter, only so much as seems to me material. I have known Mr. Theodore Tilton since 1860, intimately, in the most relations of social and personal friendship. I have known Rev. Henry Ward Beecher since 1859, and then casually as an acquaintance and as an attendant upon his ministrations up to the beginning of the occurrences of which I shall speak. Seeing Mr. Tilton's valedictory as editor of the *Independent*, on the 23d of December, 1870, I inferred that there had been serious differences between himself and Henry C. Bowen, proprietor, but learning that Tilton had been retained as contributor, and Mr. Tilton's journal be editor of the Brooklyn *Union*, of which Bowen was also proprietor, I supposed that the differences were not personal or unkind. Up to that time, although I had been a frequent visitor at Mr. Tilton's house and had seen himself and Mrs. Tilton under all phases of social intercourse, I had not known of the slightest coldness, disagreement or unkindness existing between them, but had believed their married relations were unusually exceptionally pleasant. On the 26th of December, 1870, being at Tilton's house, he came home from an interview with Mr. Beecher, and spoke with some excitement of manner, that he had just had a conference with Bowen, and that he and Bowen had made certain accusations against Beecher, and had challenged him to meet them as a matter of duty to the public, to write an open letter, which Bowen was to take to Beecher, of which he showed me the rough draft, which is as follows:

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At the conclusion of the arbitration the parties signed the tripartite covenant, which was drawn up, as I understood, by Samuel Wilkinson. It was indorsed by Henry Bowen. In the form in which it was first drawn it bound the parties to say nothing of any wrong done or offense committed by Mr. Beecher, which Mr. Tilton had communicated to his wife, which I afterwards learned he had done. I returned to my house and had some conversation with Tilton, in which he told me he had recited to Beecher the details of the confession of his wife's adulteries, and the remark with which Beecher made was: "This is all a dream, Theodore;" and that was all the answer Beecher made of the confession of his wife. I then advised Tilton that for the sake of his wife and family, and for the sake of Beecher's family, the matter should be kept quiet and hushed up. The next morning as I was leaving home for business, Tilton came to my house, and with great anger said that Beecher had done a mean act, that he had gone from that interview of last night to his house and procured from Elizabeth a recantation and retraction of her confession. He said he would send me the letter when it came, that there could be no peace. He said, "You see that what I have told you of the meanness of that man is confirmed." Mr. Tilton said that Mr. Beecher, at the interview of last night, had asked his permission to go and see Elizabeth, and he told him he might go, which statement was confirmed by Beecher himself; and Beecher left for that purpose. I said to Tilton, "Now, don't get angry. Let us see if even this cannot be arranged. I will go down and get that retraction from him." I was then going to my business, so that I was unable to go that morning, but went, late in the evening, saw Beecher, and told him that I thought he had been doing a very mean and treacherous act; treacherous, indeed, towards the man whom he wanted help, in that he did not tell me on our way to his house last night what he had procured from Mrs. Tilton, and that he could not expect my friendship in this matter unless he acted truthfully and honorably towards me. He further said: "Mr. Beecher, you have had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, and you have done great injury to Mr. Tilton otherwise. Now, when you are confronted with it, you ask me to again visit his house, and you get from that woman who has committed adultery, a recantation or explanation—acts which have already seriously involved them in a needless and disastrous quarrel, which is made the pretext of pouring on the community a flood of impurity and scandal deeply affecting their own families, and threatening, like a whirlpool, if not stilled, to draw into its vortex the peace of many other households and beaming gratitude, until, as I think, in an evil hour for him, he took other advice. I have failed utterly, though strangely enough, he seems to desire to punish me for the most consequential of his folly, inanity, and wickedness of his present counsellors. Mr. Beecher, in his statement testifies that he brought to this investigation "without my knowledge or advice. Even while mourning what seemed to me the utter ruin of one of his proteges, I have done all I could honorably to avert a catastrophe. I have kept silent although I saw with surprise that this silence was deeply injuring the friend or my boyhood, and prompted by a sense of duty to my God, my family, but all the parties involved, I denied the united and public appeals made to me by Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, and refused to produce in my possession: partly because I felt that the injury thereby done to Mr. Tilton was far greater than the benefit or destruction which must come if I should comply with this request, and I stated clearly that in one emergency I should speak, namely: in defense of my own integrity of action if it should be wantonly assailed. I left Mr. Beecher untrammeled by facts in my hands to defend himself, without the necessity of dismissing him by the published accusations of Mr. Beecher, affecting my character and my own self-respect. The advice of friends, and my own pride make it imperative that the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth should now be fully declared. I, therefore, the statement I had prepared to lay before the Committee without the alternation or addition of a sentence and scarcely a word, certainly without the change of a single fact, and unless I read Mr. Beecher's statement and evidence, and because of it, this paper I withheld from the Committee when before it, in the hope of despairing effort for peace. At the earnest solicitation of some of Mr. Beecher's friends, and the unsolicited also of some of the most valued of my own, I do not now give it to the Committee but to the public, because its production concerns myself rather than the principals.

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Tilton, who had in confidence, to be shown only to Tilton, which I did. It had reference to no other fact or act than the confession of sexual intercourse between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, which he, at that interview, confessed and denied not. He also, at other interviews subsequently held by persons in relation to this unfortunate affair, unqualifiedly confessed that he was guilty of adultery with Mrs. Tilton, and was always in a spirit of grief and sorrow at the enormity of the wrong he had committed against Tilton's family. At such times he would speak with much feeling of the relation he had sustained towards Tilton, as pastor, spiritual adviser and trusted friend, and this self-condemnation for sin and shame he brought under such circumstances was full and complete, and at times he was so bowed down with grief in the confession of the wrong he had done, that he threatened to put an end to his life. He also gave to me the letter, the first draft of which I have given, in reference to which he said Bowen had given it to him, that he (Tilton) told Bowen that it was necessary to write such a letter as that, that he did not understand it, and that Bowen said to him: "Trust me, I am a friend in the matter." He then made the statement which Tilton had made to me, and of the charges Tilton had made to him. Tilton said Bowen had been very treacherous towards Tilton and towards himself, because he (Becher) had told me the terms, and evasions, and conclusions of Beecher's confession spoken of, or referred to any allegation of crime or wrongdoing on his part with any woman whatever.

He gave me a memorandum which show the terms of the pecuniary matter.

[Here follows a long account of Moulton's mediation between Tilton and Bowen in their controversy, and the conclusion of an arbitration before Messrs. Claflin, Storrs and Freeland. Bowen's charges against Beecher, and the former's statement, which latter Bowen confessed his guilt to him, are fully set forth.]

Tilton and Bowen appeared to be reconciled before the arbitrators, and all inate statements. After a full hearing, nothing having been submitted to the arbitrators except the business differences of Tilton and Bowen, the arbitrators made the award that Bowen should pay Tilton seven thousand dollars, for which Bowen drew his check upon the spot and the matter was settled, given to him. After the above statement, a paper which has since been called the Tripartite agreement was signed by Bowen and Tilton. Beecher signing it subsequently. The inducing cause to this arrangement was the fact that Tilton had commenced a suit against Bowen, and prepared an article for the *Golden Age*, in which he concluded to make public Bowen and a statement of the circumstances. He submitted that article to me, and I begged him to withdraw it from publication, and to say nothing of Beecher and Tilton together and Beecher added his entreaties to mine to withhold its publication, and close a suit which might work injury to others. I agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, to which Bowen had been invited before by Bowen but which I had refused, as before stated. In this conference between Beecher and myself, I said: "Perhaps we can settle the whole matter if I can see Mr. Bowen." He said: "I know Bowen and understands the importance of all these interests," Beecher said he would send Claflin and Storrs to me, and I would call upon the matter.

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(Here follow long extracts from letters or Mr. Hooker, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Mrs. Woodhull and others, referring to the charges of adultery and Mr. Beecher's connection therewith. The Tilton letters are given in full, and Moulton's comments upon them.)

Beecher then informed me of his apprehension that his sister, in her anxiety that he should do his duty in presenting this truth, as she understood it, and in protecting Mrs. Woodhull in the peculiar process of having published the truth from which she was then suffering so much, would go into the public that Mrs. Woodhull publication was substantially true and that Beecher had denied me to say to prevent such a disaster. I suggested that Mrs. Stanton should be asked to speak to her kindly, and exhort her not to take this course, and that Tilton should be asked to do the same, as I had given to Beecher confidence in the truth of the story as to Tilton's desire to doubt whether it was my duty, in making the statement public. In this course Beecher agreed, and such arguments and inducements were brought to bear upon Mrs. Woodhull as to prevent her from the publication of the whole business. During the consultation between Beecher and myself, I said to him: "Perhaps we can settle the whole matter if I can see Mr. Bowen." He said: "I know Bowen and understands the importance of all these interests," Beecher said he would send Claflin and Storrs to me, and I would call upon the matter.

Beecher told me that Mrs. Beecher, of himself, without knowing of the confession of Mrs. Tilton to her husband,—had been expressing extreme sympathy towards Mrs. Tilton, and taking an active interest with her against her husband. I met Mr. Tilton by appointment on the same train with me, it seemed, and who urged me, in a hasty way, to bring Mr. Beecher over on Monday morning to a conference with him as to the spring convention. Remembering my assertion to Tilton through Beecher, that I would have no other communication between you and her and meeting you occasionally at Mr. Moulton's house, if thinks is like this affair, I declined to bring him to the test, and repeated that if I could be sure of seeing you

THE DEMOCRACY,

In State Convention Assembled.

Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, Chairman.

Full Report of the Proceedings.

A Whole Day's Session and No Nominations Effected.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE JUDGESHIP.

Ten Candidates Named----Five Ballots, but No Choice----Another Field Day in Prospect----Names of Members of the Committees.

The Democratic State Convention, for which great preparations have for a long time been making, and to which the unterrified have looked forward with great expectations, assembled in this city Wednesday. The certainty of gaining a member of the Supreme bench, as provided for in the new Constitution, added interest to the occasion, and caused an unusual warmth of feeling among the friends of the numerous aspirants for this twenty-one years' position of honor and profit. There was a very full representation of delegates and quite a number of contested seats, while the absentees had provided substitutes for their places. The arrangements for the Convention were made with care, and tickets of admission being required of every one, the local committee were enabled, with the aid of a strong force of police, to restrain the rank and file, and thus provide in a measure for what we have never before witnessed in this city, a somewhat orderly Democratic Convention.

The convention met in Library Hall, the parquette being set apart for the delegates, and the dress circle and gallery for the spectators. The locations of the delegates from the different counties were designated by white banners with red letters suspended upon poles. Upon the center of the stage a raised platform containing chair and table, for use of the Chairman, was placed, while on either side facilities were provided for the secretaries and the reporters of the press.

THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock Dr. Nebinger appeared upon the stage and taking his seat was applauded. He soon after called the convention to order, and announced the nominations which the body was called upon to make. He said it was devolved upon the convention to put forward before the people a platform of the principles of the Democratic party, and it remained with them to act as it would decide whether the old Keystone State would be wheeled into the Democratic line or continue with the Republicans.

The chairman announced Messrs. Timothy A. Sloan, J. A. Stranahan, W. F. Fury and John H. Sloan as the Secretaries who proceeded to call the roll noting the contested seats and the substitutes proposed.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The list having been completed nominations for temporary chairman were declared in order, and thereupon Messrs. William A. Wallace, James Ellis and S. E. Ancona were named for the position. Mr. Ancona declined the nomination in a few remarks in favor of harmony and on motion a *viva voce* vote was proceeded with. It was understood that Mr. Wallace received the highest vote, and Mr. Dallas, for Supreme Judge.

The chairmen for seats contested were excluded from voting. The result of the vote was announced by the chairman as follows:

William A. Wallace.....132
James Ellis.....99

The chair appointed Messrs. James Ellis and Mr. Laughran a committee to conduct the temporary chairman to the platform, pending which, on motion, the election was made unanimous.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Wallace returned thanks for the honor. He would not speak upon the issues, but said all in favor of enforcement of the rules that may be adopted. He invoked a spirit of harmony, and closed by an independent utterance of the principles of a great party.

SELECTION OF COMMITTEES.

William H. Witte presented a resolution that a committee of one from each Senatorial district be appointed, to whom all resolutions shall be referred without debate, and that the chairman shall appoint a committee to open telegraphic correspondence with Democratic conventions now in session in the States.

Mr. Church, of Crawford, moved to amend the first resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates from the old numbered Senatorial districts, select one of their number to serve as a member of the Committee on Credentials, and that the delegates from the even numbered make similar selections to serve as a Committee on Permanent Organization, and that each Congressional district select a member to serve as a member of the Committee on Resolutions, that as the several districts are called the members proposed be announced to the Chair.

Mr. Brawley offered, as further amendment, the following:

Resolved, That the Committees on Permanent organization and on Credentials and Resolutions consist of one from each Congressional district, to be appointed by the delegates of said districts.

Mr. Brawley claimed that all members would thus have a voice in such organization.

On motion the original resolution and amendment were laid on the table.

Mr. Witte then again presented his first resolution and called the previous question and it was carried.

The second resolution of Mr. Witte, relative to correspondence with other sitting Conventions, was laid over.

On motion the rules of the House of Representatives of the State were adopted to govern the Convention.

Mr. Church renewed his resolution to provide for Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization. With a slight verbal amendment accepted by Mr. Church the resolution was adopted.

The resolution relative to the opening of telegraphic correspondence was taken up and adopted.

The convention then, at about 1 P. M., took a recess of ten minutes.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The convention reassembled in about half and hour, when the Chairman announced the following committee to communicate with other conventions in session: Hon. Wm. A. Witte, Pearson Church, Hon. Hiram Beach, J. Hawley, Dallas Sanders, Malcolm Hay, Thos. Canfield.

The Chairman read a telegram from Chairman John C. McGrann, of the convention in session at Columbus, Ohio, congratulating the Democracy of the Keystone State.

The despatch was received with approbation and a response ordered.

The Chairman proceeded to announce Committees as follows:

ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

1. Jos. Fite.
2. Wm. McMullin.
3. J. Hunsilt.
4. Henry Donahue.
5. Jos. O'Hara.
6. ——
7. Geo. W. McCoy.
8. H. A. Murkle.
9. Wm. Appleby.
10. Norton S. Hinds.
11. W. B. Albright.
12. Jno. Boyd.
13. H. B. Swarr.
14. Dr. John Schenck.
15. F. S. Brown.
16. Theo. P. Metzgar.
17. John W. Misch.
18. Wm. Beidleman.
19. M. K. Ferry.
20. Theo. Hutchins.
21. James Cobett.
22. Bernard Phillips.
23. J. S. Murdock.
24. Wm. Brindle.
25. A. Z. Hughes.

ON RESOLUTIONS.

1. Andrew Nebinger.
2. Thomas A. Fahey.
3. John Kolan.
4. Theo. McCullough.
5. S. Gros Fry.
6. Robert P. Decker.
7. John B. Read.
8. Samuel Wakefield.
9. John B. Rhodes.
10. Charles R. Bickey.
11. B. M. Empfield.
12. W. H. Witte.
13. F. D. North.
14. A. H. Dill.
15. Frank Geise.
16. C. F. King.
17. J. B. McCamont.
18. A. M. Markle.
19. H. J. Stadle.
20. W. C. Caldwell.
21. J. G. Rush.
22. S. M. Woodcock.
23. J. J. Hoffman.
24. Robert Wilson.
25. D. P. Baird.

ON CREDENTIALS.

1. D. A. Laws.
2. J. M. Campbell.
3. Ed. Roach.
4. J. J. Young.
5. Jas. Atwell.
6. Jno. McCance.
7. Jos. McDevitt.
8. W. Lee.
9. Tryon Lewis.
10. H. Scarborough.
11. Jesse Hawley.
12. Owen Jones.
13. A. J. Hughes.
14. J. Howard Beach.
15. Phil Hilbish.
16. F. J. Magee.
17. W. S. Thomas.
18. John Fleeson.
19. J. Irwin Steele.
20. Jos. Waream.
21. J. H. Graham.
22. P. Corman.
23. W. W. Rankin.
24. S. Newhall.

A delegate from Chester, in order to give committees an opportunity to consult, moved to take a recess until half-past 4.

After several amendments had been proposed, the motion was carried and the convention adjourned.

The Convention reassembled promptly at the hour of 4 o'clock, a large crowd of spectators anxious to obtain admission, few of whom that did not have tickets being successful. After "much ado" order was declared, when the Chairman asked if the Committee on Permanent Organization was ready.

Malcolm Hay of Pittsburgh responded in the affirmative and presented the following:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. W. A. Wallace.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1. Gen. W. McCandless.
2. Chas. Martin
3. Francis McBride.
4. Jefferson J. Young.
5. Joseph Bond.
6. A. Sidney Biddle.
7. T. W. Means.
8. Wm. C. Haldin.
9. Jno. B. Rhodes.
10. Sam'l Darrah.
11. Geo. F. Miller.
12. Isaac F. Yost.
13. B. S. Patterson.
14. Jacob R. Longaker.
15. E. B. Cobaugh.
16. M. A. Horn.
17. Chas. A. Peters.
18. Wm. Chaplain.
19. Joseph Hemple.
20. T. B. Collins.
21. C. L. Lambertson.
22. Carlton Burnett.
23. Wm. Pierce.
24. Col. Peter Ent.
25. ——

PERMANENT SECRETARIES.

Timothy A. Sloan, Jos. A. Stranahan, W. F. Fury, John H. Sloan, Jas. A. O'Reilly, Hugh J. Mohan, B. M. Nesbit, H. Hay Geiger, John C. Barr, George Moore.

The report, on motion of Mr. Hay, was unanimously adopted.

WANT OF BUSINESS.

The Chair inquired whether the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report.

Mr. Hay said they were not yet ready, and suggested that a recess of fifteen minutes be taken, and that no business be transacted until the committee be heard from.

A motion to take recess was voted down, a member stating that the Committee on Resolutions would not be ready until to-morrow morning.

At the suggestion of a gentleman, the Chairman sent a message to the Committee on Credentials to ascertain when they would be ready.

Further discussion took place as to adjournment, a motion being made that when the Convention adjourns, it adjourn until nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Several amendments were made; one to adjourn until seven o'clock P. M., and another to adjourn until nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Several members protested against adjournment, several demanding that business be proceeded with.

The chair having information that the Committee on Credentials would be ready in half an hour, a motion to take a recess for that time was carried.

When again called to order it was found that neither of the committees were ready, and one of the Sergeants-at-Arms was sent to the Committee on Credentials to learn when they would be ready to report.

Mr. Boyer moved to adjourn, and an amendment to adjourn until eight o'clock to-morrow morning was declared out of order, and the motion to adjourn as per previous action, viz.: to 7 P. M. was voted down.

The Chair was asked for a speech, but declared the motion made out of order. Hon. Wm. H. Witte was next called on but begged to be excused, stating that it was not a proper time.

Mr. Hay stated that he learned that the Credentials Committee would be ready within twenty minutes.

The band was then called upon and struck up a lively air.

Hon. James Boyd was then called for and said while there might be a question as to who should be heard first, he was ready. He would first ask leave to return the thanks of this convention to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their generous hospitality. As far as he could judge, all Democratic conventions should be held in Pittsburgh for he had been treated well. [Laughter.] He congratulated the Convention on the auspicious indications for the coming election, and declared that the State could be carried by 20,000. The Republicans, he thought, would be only too glad to have the responsibilities of government taken from their hands.

Mr. Rowe, in response, introduced Hon. Wm. H. Witte, but the gentleman failed to respond.

After another tune from the band,

Mr. E. L. Acker, of Montgomery, moved to proceed with general nominations, but before the motion was put the Committee on Credentials appeared, and the motion was withdrawn for the present.

Mr. James H. Graham, of Cumberland, then read the report of the Committee on Contested seats, which was adopted.

Mr. Woodward offered a resolution that nominations be made in the following order: Judge of Supreme Court, Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, and Secretary of Internal Affairs. Carried.

NOMINATIONS CALLED FOR.

Mr. Acker renewed his motion to proceed with nominations, which was carried.

Nominations were then declared in order, and made as follows:

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

E. L. Dana,	Hon. Jas. R. Ludlow.
Jas. H. Graham,	Robt. L. Johnston,
Wm. A. Wallace,	John Cessna,
W. J. Woodward	Hon. Henry P. Ross,
George M. Dallas,	Saml. B. Wilson.

Mr. Bell presented a letter from Hon. Robt. L. Johnson withdrawing his name.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Hon. H. M. North,	H. C. Noyes,
Hon. Jacob Ziegler,	John Reilly,
James H. Stewart,	Wm. L. Dewart,
Wm. J. Mackey,	Chas. D. Manly,
Hon. Danl. Kane,	Saml. A. Black,
Hon. John Latta,	R. H. McCune,
David L. Morris,	Danl. M. Fox,
John S. Shorkley,	Victor E. Piolett.

The names of Mr. Noyes and Mr. Reilly were withdrawn.

During the reading of some one of the letters of withdrawal a delegate protested against the reading, and asked that simple announcements be made.

When the nominations for Lieutenant Governor were declared in order, Mr. Church moved that further proceedings of general nominations be suspended for the present, to take up a resolution to prevent the nomination of candidates for Supreme Judge. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Hopkins moved to proceed to elect a candidate for Judge *viva voce*. Carried.

FIRST BALLOT FOR JUDGE.

A call of the roll was ordered and when completed the result of the ballot was announced, as follows:

Dana	5	Ludlow	46
Graham	17	Pearsall	1
Lowrie	12	Ross	37
Woodward	40	Wilson	11
Dallas	1		

The Chair announced that there had been no election of a candidate, and ordered another call.

A delegate offered a resolution providing that on each succeeding ballot the candidate having the lowest vote be dropped.

Another delegate moved to lay upon the table, to which the Chair declared out of order, there being no such thing in the rules of the House of Representatives.

The same delegate then moved that the resolution be postponed indefinitely. On this a division was called, and the motion was lost.

The question then came on the resolution, and the ayes and nays were called by Mr. Graham.

Mr. Church protested and asked that the resolution to drop he withdrawn at least until another ballot had been had, as there appeared to be no such action as compelling withdrawals. He thought every Democrat ought to have the right and privilege of voting for whom he desired in the laws as candidate no matter if said candidate was below in previous vote to another. The chair assented.

Mr. Hay endorsed the remarks of Mr. Church.

The resolution was then withdrawn and the chair ordered a call of the roll for correction.

It had been proposed by a motion to adjourn was made put and lost and business proceeded although there were then but few Associates present.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

A delegate withdrew the name of Mr. Dana, and the second ballot was ordered to proceed.

The second ballot was announced as follows:

Graham	11	Ludlow	42
Clark	9	Trunkey	26
Woodward	42	Ross	35
Dallas	37		

There being no choice, a third ballot was ordered.

A motion to adjourn was made and seconded and put, but lost.

A gentleman now moved to adjourn until half past eight o'clock.

Another delegate moved to amend that no adjournment until a Supreme Judge is nominated. It was decided out of order, and the motion to adjourn put and lost.

The name of Mr. Wilson was withdrawn as a candidate for nomination for Supreme Judge.

THE THIRD BALLOT.

The third ballot was proceeded with and the following result was announced by the Chair:

Graham	7	Ludlow	42
Clark	9	Trunkey	26
Woodward	45	Ross	32
Dallas	41		

During the reading the question of a candidate and some confusion a motion was made to adjourn until nine o'clock, but was decided out of order.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Mr. Stahley withdrew the name of Mr. Graham, and a fourth ballot was ordered and proceeded with. The vote was announced as follows:

Clark	7	Ludlow	43
Woodward	46	Trunkey	41
Dallas	37	Ross	32

There being no choice, further motions were made for adjournment and for recess. A motion that the Convention adjourn to meet at nine o'clock, Thursday morning, was put and decified lost.

There being some confusion and discussion, calls for division, &c., the Chair withdrew his decision and the vote was taken, resulting in the motion being lost.

STILL NO CHOICE.

A fifth ballot was then ordered, and the clerks proceeded with the call. It resulted as follows:

Clark	6	Ludlow	40
Woodward	44	Trunkey	39
Dallas	37	Ross	30

There being no election of a candidate, a number of motions to adjourn were made, and a motion that when the Convention adjourns it adjourn until nine o'clock, the ayes and nays were called, and resulted—ayes 135, nays 106. So the motion was carried.

A motion was then made to adjourn, and the Chair declared it carried. The Convention adjourned until nine o'clock Thursday morning.

At the meeting of the Convention on Thursday morning, Warren J. Woodward, Esq., of Reading, received the nomination for Supreme Judge on the third ballot. John Latta, of Westmoreland county, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the fifth ballot. No further nominations had been made up to the hour of going to press.—ED. WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.]

FROM NEBRASKA.

The Dawson County Soldiers' Colony.

[Our readers will remember that some time since an effort was made in Pittsburgh to organize a colony for settling in Nebraska in the West. After a number of meetings the project failed. Some of the leading spirits of the movement were, however, determined to go, and several joined what is known as the Dawson county colony. From one of these, Mr. Robert A. Shenkle, we obtain the following letter to a friend in this city.]

PLUM CREEK, DAWSON COUNTY, NEBRASKA, July 18, 1874.

The Dawson county colony, at least our part of it, have not been very successful this summer. We had nothing but sod of first plowing to raise a crop, and then we have been in want of rain. Up to within the last ten days there has been nice rains, however, so that we may have corn enough to feed. I have the best sod corn, and about twenty-two acres of it and I have thirty acres of prairie. I put in no spring or small grain that will not do in sod. There were splendid wheat and oats raised around here this summer. I am satisfied that the want of rain was an exception this year as there was plenty last year. We have an abundance of game; antelope, jack rabbits, grouse and prairie chickens. There have been over one hundred buffalos in the valley during the season. Yesterday I was mowing one mile south of my house and, looking up, I saw two of my neighbors coming toward me (one of them is Mr. Hesterman's bank) and, when within three hundred yards of me, one of them dropped on his knee and was taking aim for me, when I gave the warning. They had been told that a buffalo was near and had taken me for it.

We can hear the morning and evening gun at Fort McPherson almost every day. No Indians have troubled us for a long time, and hope they won't. I saw some of the Sioux at North Platte.

My garden is good. In a few days I will have plenty of tomatoes. I am much obliged for newspapers and hope my friends will follow me home to be reading about the rings in the city of Pittsburgh. We have a ring here and no well regulated county can get along without one to take care of the dear peoples money. There are a good many buildings going up at Plum Creek and the town has I think, doubled since I came here. A court house is being built—this is the county seat. There are more cherries, grapes and plums growing than can be gathered. I like this country very much, and I think this part of the valley is destined to be the best. There is very little land vacant, but those that are posted can get hold of some very choice land not far from the railroad. Some of the best of the land oftener than once in three years, it is so rich. Yours, R. A. S.

A BALTIMORE produce firm received from Ohio, a few days ago, a large consignment of eggs, and in one of the barrels, twelve or fourteen inches below the chine, was found a live chicken, which had been hatched since the eggs were packed for market. The little fellow chirped loudly for food when released, its appetite having, no doubt, been strengthened by its tedious journey. Several other eggs in the vicinity of the one from which his chickenship emerged showed unmistakable signs of animation, and on being deposited in a basket near a kitchen, soon produced a living chicken—all of which were doing as well as could be expected at last accounts. This is another exemplification of the enterprise and go-aheaditiveness of the West.

The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. Bibles are now printed in Nero's Garden in Rome, the same spot where the Christian martyrs by Nero's edict were burned to death in tarred dresses.

OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Another Deliverance of Bourbon Doctrines.

A REVENUE TARIFF, REPUDIATION OF FIVE-TWENTIES AND ABOLITION OF NATIONAL BANKING.

No More Rights or Privileges for the Black Man.

SPEECHES BY GOVERNOR ALLEN AND GENERAL EWING.

Three Cheers for the Next President of the United States.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS WITH THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., August 26, 1874.

CHARACTER OF THE ASSEMBLAGE.

The annual Convention of the Democratic party of Ohio came off here to-day. The Convention, though not so large or enthusiastic as that of last year, which nominated Governor Allen and inaugurated the era of the Restoration, was still quite a large and well made up assemblage of men. A good many of the representative members of the party were present, and while there was the usual scramble for nomination among a dozen or so candidates, there was, besides, more than the customary number of those who have really the interests of the party at heart.

ANXIETY FOR THE PLATFORM.

During all day yesterday, and particularly last night, the great topic before the delegates was as to how the platform should be constructed. Senator Thurman had come home from Washington especially to see that his contraction ideas on finance were not altogether repudiated; while Bloss, of the *Enquirer*, had come up here to ingraft, if possible, his original plan of "inflation, which has always been credited to Pendleton. Then there were other lights in the political firmament entertaining individual views of both these extremes, who were anxious to see that some compromise measure was adopted in the platform that would enable them all to come together without clashing.

EFFORTS AT COMPROMISE.

In the afternoon Thurman and Bloss got together and compared notes, or platform rather—for each had drawn up his own—and patched up one that they thought they all could agree upon. Then the leaders and ring masters were taken one by one in to hear it read and explained, and during the night it was pretty generally known what would be urged as the compromise; but none seemed to be confident that it would be satisfactory to the masses of the country delegates had come in expecting to have the Indiana platform presented just as adopted, and were not prepared for any such radical departure. The leading, and a good many of them, too, had come up prepared to insist upon Thurman's ideas of contracting the currency and a return to a specie basis, and it became evident that that it would be a difficult matter to harmonize these diverse interests. And so the matter stood last night, when the delegates, the majority of them tired out and worried, were compelled to pack themselves away as best they could in the thrice over-crowded hotels.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

At eleven o'clock to-day the Convention came together in the Opera House. The auditorium was well filled with delegates, space enough having been assigned to accommodate each delegation, and each having the appearance of being well filled; while the galleries, the lobbies, and even the aisles and stage were well filled by those who were interested, but had no right to be present at the proceedings of the assemblage. A band of music occupied a position in the gallery, and as the delegates were gathering, made the tedium of the coming hour endurable.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Hon. A. T. Walling, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, at the same time nominating Judge J. C. McKenny, of Dayton, as Temporary Chairman. Judge McKenny is a man of remarkably small calibre, politically, although an ex-Judge and a candidate for Congress, but has strong friends, and he particularly for himself, insisted that he should have this recognition of past services in the party, and it was accorded to him. He made a long speech on taking the chair, and then, without more ado, proceeded to call the business of the day.

ADJOURNMENT FOR DINNER.

The usual Committee on Credentials on Permanent Organization and on Resolutions were appointed, and then the Convention took a recess until two o'clock. This gave the delegates a couple of hours rest and the candidates a little more time to fix up their last combinations and arrange the conditions—that is how their delegations should go in the event of their failure to succeed.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The following gentlemen constituted the Committee on Resolutions:

First district—C. W. Wooley, of Cincinnati.	
Second district—T. B. Paxton, of Cincinnati.	
Third district—William Howard, of Clermont.	
Fourth district—Judge Gilmore, of Preble county.	
Fifth district—L. M. Miley, of Allen county.	
Sixth district—J. M. Hoag, of Henry.	
Seventh district—H. L. Dickey.	
Eighth district—John H. Blose, of Clark.	
Ninth district—Frank Wilmer, of Sandusky.	
Eleventh district—R. E. Reese, of Hocking.	
Twelfth district—M. A. Dougherty, of Franklin.	
Thirteenth district—G. Atherton, of Licking.	
Fourteenth district—L. A. Bruner, of Wyandotte.	
Fifteenth district—S. M. McMillan, of Washington.	
Sixteenth district—J. U. Estep, of Harrison.	
Seventeenth district—A. McGregor, of Stark.	
Eighteenth district—E. B. Eshelman, of Wayne.	
Nineteenth district—D. B. Woods, of Trumbull.	
Twentieth district—W. W. Armstrong, of Cleveland.	

It will be noticed that a number of the most prominent Democrats in the State were placed on this committee, though it was equally noticeable that there was a wide diversity of opinion among them on the question of finance—the absorbing one before the Convention. The other committees were made up as usual, of the rank and file, without much regard to capabilities or fitness.

GREETINGS TO PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

S. F. Hunt moved to instruct the Chairman to send greetings from the Democracy of the Buckeye State to the Democrats of the Keystone State, in convention at Pittsburgh. Billy Armstrong, of the *Plain-dealer*, moved to amend by adding the hope that the Democrats of Pennsylvania, this year, would imitate the Democrats of Ohio last year, and "Rise up William Allen." It was adopted amid tremendous cheers. Subsequently, efforts were made to send similar messages to the Democratic Conventions in Illinois and Missouri, but before they were carried the Convention took a recess until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The pending motions were adopted, directing the Chairman to send messages to the conventions in session in Illinois and Missouri, the point being insisted upon that the Illinois one should go to the Simon pure Democracy, and not to the Chicago *Times* convention of bolters from the party.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the President, General Thos. Ewing; Secretaries, J. N. Newman and S. K. Donovan, with a list of Vice-Presidents and Assistant Secretaries from each Congressional district.

SPEECH OF GENERAL EWING.

The committee appointed for the purpose soon returned with General Ewing, who said that his being called upon indicated the confidence of the Democratic party in his personal and political principles. [It will be remembered that, only a little over a year ago, Mr. Ewing went off with the Cunningham party of bolters, and made the only speech of note on that occasion.] He further said that the magnificent success of the Democratic party in Ohio, last fall, and the many decided successes that have attended them, indicated that its march in the future would be to victory. Since 1865, that party had only been sowing the seeds of the great victory it was now about to reap. He looked upon this as the ground swell of the people, caused by the belief of the masses that they have been wronged by the Republican party in its reconstruction and financial policy. Since the end of the war the rule of that party had bankrupted the Southern States, devastated them, ruined their credit and destroyed every vestige of free government in them. The Democrats had told the people that the policy of the Republican party, in its vicious extravagant contraction of the currency, in its building up eighteen hundred parasites of national banks, feeding on the wealth and energies of the people, and in its giving energy to great corporate and individual wealth, would result in the robbery and finally in the bankruptcy of the masses. The people now are aroused to the magnitude of these great issues, and the Democratic party will be the leader and instrument in repairing the injuries thus inflicted, if true to itself and its long record. The party must not shrink back nor listen to the siren voice of Wall street; must not ask national banks what to do, must not call on giant railroad corporations to dictate a policy which may win. Instead of this they must lay hands on the heart of the people and ask them what they want. They must not ignore Wall street altogether, nor must they ignore the great Mississippi valley, in which American people dwell. He closed by saying that he had no doubt that the Democratic party would be true to the great interests of the masses in its platform to-day and henceforth, as they have been for the past nine years, and ventured the prediction that if it was, all the glories of its early history would be eclipsed by the splendors of its later career. [Great cheering.]

ANSWER FROM PITTSBURGH.

A dispatch from the Convention in Pittsburgh was read, giving kindly greetings and expressing the hope that a ticket would be nominated and the resolutions closed that would bring victory to the party in Pennsylvania.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR ALLEN.

The next incident was the appearance of Governor Allen on the stage, escorted by a committee that had been sent out to invite him to be present. He was received with wild applause, and some time elapsed before he could begin his speech. He said that he had come there to pay his respects, in response to their invitation. The Convention before him represented the sovereignty of the Democracy of the State, while he who was standing before them represented nothing more than their servant, elected upon his own ages to perform certain functions. He was present rather to be instructed than to instruct. The people were all things—the agent nothing, only so far as he honestly reflected the will of the people. He appreciated their kind expressions and their applause and their approbation of his presence, because that was the greatest reward which a lofty mind ever seeks by public employment. On a recent occasion he had stated that he had tried in the olden time to serve his country for sixteen years in the legislative departments. He had also said, on that occasion, that he left public service with his hands as clean of the public money as when he entered. He had rather, when he retired from the scenes of this life, be conscious that his epitaph would be "Here lies an honest man," than that he should have millions of treasures to leave his children. [Applause.] These were sentiments on which he had ever acted and always would act, and if ever called upon to serve more than the present year—[A voice—"And you will be," Loud cheers. "You shall be the next President."] I shall, I repeat, seek nothing, nor decline what my country shall call upon me to do.

Then there was great applause, and three cheers were given for Governor Allen and three more cheers for the next President, to both of which he made profound bows, and sat down amid great excitement in the hall.

NOMINATION FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Nominations were next in order for Secretary of State. The following names were offered: W. T. Washam, of Jackson; D. S. Fisher, of Allen; J. S. Gordon, of Hamilton; G. W. Hill, of Ashland; E. R. P. Baker, of Perry; William Bell, of Licking, and E. B. Eshelman, of Wayne. Before the vote was counted, general rampage occurred, changes being made to Gordon and Bell, with the great cities going for Gordon and the others almost unanimously for Bell. Finally all were withdrawn and Bell was unanimously nominated.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

the following names were proposed: Henry A. Powell, of Herron; Daniel Worley, of Stark; J. J. Burns, of Belmont; W. E. Hunt, of Coshocton, and C. S. Smart. Mr. Smart received the nomination on the first ballot.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

W. H. Safford, of Ross; W. J. Gilmore, of Preble; Thomas Powell, of Cincinnati, and Ralph Leete, of Ironton, were named. Mr. Gilmore received the nomination by a large majority on the first ballot. The Committee on Resolutions now reported as follows:

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

That the Democratic party of Ohio adheres to its ancient principles of securing equal rights and exact justice to all men and to all the States and communities of the American people, and maintains that the true method of the co-ordinate departments of the Federal Government, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judicial, condemning all encroachments of either upon the functions of the others and resisting all usurpations of any of the powers reserved by the Constitution to the States, respectively, and to the people. Therefore, resolved,

That a sound currency is indispensable to the welfare of the country, that its volume should be regulated by the necessities of business, and that the power to issue and control such natural regulation are vicious in principle and detrimental in their effects.

We are in favor of such an increase in the circulating medium as the business interests of the country may from time to time require, that economical policy and justice insure.

That not less than one-half of the customs duties should be payable in the legal tender notes of the United States, commonly called greenbacks.

That the power of the national banks to issue and loan their notes upon interest is a power to draw interest upon their debts, while the people pay interest upon what they owe; that this special and unequal privilege ought not to exist, unless it be such that no other would or can demand paper currency be supplied. Believing that a better system can be devised, and one that will relieve from unjust privileges, we are in favor of abolishing the franchise of the national banks to issue a paper currency, and that the public dollar be issued prudently be done, and that the notes so withdrawn from the banks be substituted by the Government with a legal tender currency.

That the Democracy of Ohio reiterate their declaration that the five-twenty bonds, by the letter and spirit of the law and the general understanding of the community, were payable in legal tender notes, and the act of March 18th, 1869, which pledged the faith of the nation to pay them in coin, was made without authority and wicked sacrifice of the interests of the tax-paying laborers for the benefit of the wealthy bondholders. The public faith, without equality of taxation there cannot be equality of rights, and the exemption of the public faith from bearing their just proportion in supporting the Federal Government and maintaining the laws, is unwise and unjust.

That the fair profits of all the industries of the country, whether agricultural, mechanical or commercial, should be enjoyed alike, and there should be not when no unequal privilege is conferred by law upon one over the other. We are therefore opposed to all forms of such oppressive features of the existing tariff laws, and insist on their repeal or modification, and that a revenue tariff be substituted for them.

That we are opposed to all combinations and devices of railroad companies to charge more than the cost of transportation beyond a fair remuneration to the carrier, and we demand the exercise of all constitutional powers of the State to remedy existing evils in this respect and to prevent their recurrence in the future.

That we are opposed to all forms of taxation—the deadly foe, as all experience proves, of every industry, and we insist upon the strictest economy in every department of government, Federal or State, county or municipal.

That we are opposed to the grants of the public domain to railroad corporations, and we rejoice at the fact that the determined opposition of Democratic members of Congress and representatives in Congress and the unequivocal condemnation of the people have put a stop to a scheme of Legislation that, but lately, threatened to bestow upon great corporations, comparatively few in number, the whole body of the public lands. We favor the policy that looks to the ownership of these lands by actual settlers, and therefore approve the principle of the Homestead Settlement law.

That the independence of the press is essential to the preservation of public liberty, and we denounce the attempts of the Radicals in the last session of Congress to subject the proprietors of the principal newspapers in the United States to indictment and trial in Washington City for alleged libels, as efforts to revive and embody in legislation the spirit of the alien and sedition laws of the elder Adams' administration, and which were overwhelmingly rejected, however, by the election of Thomas Jefferson.

That while we admit the equality of all persons before the law, we protest against any attempt that is being made by the Radicals in Congress to enforce social equality by unconstitutional laws and penalties, and we call the attention of the voters of Ohio to the fact that, although our Supreme Court unanimously decided that our statute which provides for separate schools for white and colored children is a constitutional law, and this decision is supported by recent judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, the last of the slights bill (so-called), which passed the Senate at its last session and is now pending in the House of Representatives, seeks to overthrow our statute, and, in disregard and defiance of it, to compel mixed schools in Ohio, by the infliction of ten days there of imprisonment and civil penalties upon all who resist that unconstitutional attempt.

That we have seen with alarm and regret the advocacy, in influential quarters, of the election of the President of the United States for a period beyond that to which the traditions and usages of the country have almost given the sanction of a fundamental law; that such election would be a long stride on the road to practical monarchy and hereditary succession, and we are decidedly in favor of establishing the one-term principle by an amendment of the Constitution.

That we favor the submission to the people, by the Legislature, of an amendment to section 1 of the Constitution authorizing the passage of license laws.

Then, with this declaration of our principles and policy, we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditures and corruption in the use of the people's money; for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation; for their reckless waste of the public lands, and for their contempt for their continued tyranny and cruelty to the southern States of the Union; for their squandering of the public domain; for their contemptuous disregard of the letter and spirit of the law and the general understanding of the community, were payable in legal tender notes, and the act of March 18th, 1869, which pledged the faith of the nation to pay them in coin, was made without authority and wicked sacrifice of the interests of the tax-paying laborers for the benefit of the wealthy bondholders. The public faith, without equality of taxation there cannot be equality of rights, and the exemption of the public lands from bearing their just proportion in supporting the Federal Government and maintaining the laws, is unwise and unjust.

That the fair profits of all the industries of the country, whether agricultural, mechanical or commercial, should be enjoyed alike, and there should be not when no unequal privilege is conferred by law upon one over the other. We are therefore opposed to all forms of such oppressive features of the existing tariff laws, and insist on their repeal or modification, and that a revenue tariff be substituted for them.

That we are opposed to all combinations and devices of railroad companies to charge more than the cost of transportation beyond a fair remuneration to the carrier, and we demand the exercise of all constitutional powers of the State to remedy existing evils in this respect and to prevent their recurrence in the future.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, August 29, 1874.

THE WYLIE AVENUE MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest Yesterday Morning—Testimony of Witnesses and Admissions of Prisoner Settle Who Did the Shooting—Plea of Self-Defence to Be Put In—The Murderer in Jail.

[From the Daily Commercial of Wednesday.]

The fact that another cold-blooded murder, a tolerably full account of which was given in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday morning, had been committed as early as twelve o'clock the night before, on one of the principal avenues of the city, caused considerable excitement, and some display of feeling throughout the city yesterday. Indeed, early in the morning acting Mayor Mosgrove, fearing there might be an attempt made to lynch the prisoner, had him committed to jail before the crowd outside the watch house was aware what was going on. A jury composed of the following named gentlemen: Alderman Joseph A. Butler, Richard Moon, Benjamin Byrne, William Trainor, Michael Rafferty and Maurice Welch, was empanelled, by Coroner McCallin, who held an inquest at the Coroner's office, yesterday morning, between nine and eleven o'clock, when the following testimony was elicited:

OFFICER'S TESTIMONY.

Officer David Bailey, sworn—Was with the deceased at the time of the shooting; arrested these parties between eleven and twelve o'clock; I mean Hilton and Sproule; arrested them on Wylie street, between Logan and Elm, about a quarter before twelve; deceased spoke to them first; said he, "keep quiet boys," Sproule said to me, "Bailey, you're a son of a b——h; I grabbed hold of both Sproule and Hilton; after I got them as far as Congress street deceased let go of his prisoner, who was Hilton; Sproule said to me, "Weimar has let go of his prisoner, he has got you let go of me?" I said, "I can't let go worth a cent;" after we got down between Federal and Chatham, on Wylie, Sproule said to me, "Bailey, you son of a b——h, there's a gentleman right ahead of you there, why don't you let go of me?" Just as we got to the corner of Chatham and Wylie streets the shot was fired, and Weimar fell into my arms. I helped to carry Weimar into the drug store at the corner; after I got him there I went for Dr. Foster; when I got into my arms, Sproule was right alongside of me; I let my prisoner go and caught hold of Mr. Weimar; after I went for the doctor. I started on a hunt for the parties in the row; I saw a revolver in Hilton's hand when the shot was fired.

THE PHYSICIAN.

Dr. W. S. Foster, sworn.—I was called in about twelve o'clock to attend deceased; I got to him in the drug store before he died; it was in Lafferty's drug store; I saw the man was in a dying condition; I told him if he had anything to say he had better say it, as he hadn't long to live; he said nothing; I then asked him if he knew who had shot him; he said he did not; he then begged to be taken to his home; they started home with him on a cot, and he died on the way home; I made a post-mortem examination this morning with Dr. Gilmore, and found the ball entered the right side about five inches below the nipple, between the seventh and eighth ribs; passed directly across and upwards and lodged against the spine, wounding several arteries. There was about a quart of blood and water in the abdominal cavity. [The ball was here exhibited, and the doctor gave it as his opinion that that was the one causing death.] I found the ball lodged against the spine.

Dr. Gilmore was next called, and corroborated Dr. Foster in his testimony, giving it as his opinion that death was brought about by internal hemorrhage.

A COMPANION TESTIFIES.

Wm. Sproule, sworn—I was with Hilton last evening at the time of the arrest: I was arrested with him about three squares from the place where the shooting was done; Bailey arrested the two of us first; he arrested Hilton first, when I said, "What's the matter, Bailey?" He replied, "I'll show you what's the matter;" Weimar then came up and took Hilton; we walked about a square, when Weimar let go of Hilton, and I asked Bailey to let go of me; when we got down to the corner of Chatham street, I saw Hilton kind of make a spring and shove Weamar away; I saw this man Hilton have Weimar by the throat shoulder, and draw his hand up and point a pistol at him when I saw the flash. [Revolver shown and identified as the one he had seen.] The deceased walked a short distance and exclaimed: "Oh, I'm shot," and put his hand to his side. Bailey then walked up to the man that was shot, and took hold of him. Bailey had not hold of me when the shot was fired. I was about ten feet behind Hilton when the shot was fired. Hilton then ran away. I was badly frightened. I turned around and walked back up the street that we had come down. I saw a crowd of policemen at the corner; Bailey and I met them. "There's one of your men shot down there;" one of them says, "Whereupon?" says I. "About two squares down," when they all started to run down; I met Barney McGinty on Washington street and told him about the shooting, and he said to me, "You had better go to the lock-up with me, you know something about this;" the shooting was done on the corner right at the turn; Hilton was drunk, and as we were coming down the street he managed on several occasions to get his hand under my coat-tail and made a great deal of noise; he was singing, "Did you ever shoot that bar?" when Bailey stepped, and Hilton seemed to run into his arms.

Robert Wells (colored), sworn—I was near the place of shooting; I was coming up Wylie street at night, and saw the shooting; was between Tunnel and Chatham, on Wylie, at the time; the pistol was in the hands of a man with a moustache; I did not see Bailey make any attempt to catch the man that fired the shot; I said to you on Sunday, why don't you catch the man that did the shooting; he went to Weimar instead of to Hilton, who walked around the corner.

Robert H. Ferguson, one of the companions of Hilton, was next sworn, but his evidence elicited nothing new. He had left Sproule and Hilton before the arrest, and was walking on the other side of the street at the time.

ARREST OF THE PRISONER.

Officer Wm. McClean testified that shortly after the shooting, he met Wm. Moore and John McCallin on Fulton street; was told him of the shooting and gave him a description of Hilton; Mr. Moore told him that he had seen a man answering that description had just passed him and gone to a house on the corner of Centre avenue and Fulton street. The three men started after him and found Hilton standing on the steps leading to the house in the back yard. He was calling to some one inside to open the door. Moore and McClean took hold of him and pulled him outside, when Hilton wanted to know what they were arresting him for. They told him he would find out, when Hilton commenced to whistle. They started with him down to the lock-up, Hilton alternately whistling and disputing the authority of the men who had him. At the corner of Fifth avenue and Wylie street, Hilton made a strong effort to escape, when officer Carrigan went to the assistance of McClean and helped to conduct him to the station-house; at the station-house Hilton was searched, when a seven-barreled revolver was found in his pocket and one of the chambers discharged; this revolver was identified by some of the witnesses as one that Hilton carried.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

On the close of the witnesses' testimony the vest of the murdered man was shown to the jury, making it evident that the shot was fired by some one very near to him at the time, as the cloth about the cartridge hole, was considerably burned. The jury came to the conclusion that Officer Allen Weimar came to his death on the night of August 24, by a ball fired from a weapon in the hands of H. S. Hilton, at the corner of Chatham and Wylie streets.

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN.

The murdered man, Weimar, was considered a quiet, peaceable, competent and reliable officer, and has been a member of the police force of this city for many years, having commenced with Mayor Lowry's administration and served in the capacity of policeman down to the present time. He leaves a wife and three children, and resided on Hill street, Second ward.

THE MURDERER.

Hilton, the man who admits he did the shooting, but claims he did it in self defense, is a mulatto, who keeps a barber shop at the corner of Penn and Tweifth streets. He is about five feet nine inches in height, has straight brown hair, moustache and goatee. He is single man, has been twenty-one years to twenty-four years of age, and lived with his brother at the corner of Centre avenue and Fulton street, where he was arrested, on Monday night, or early on Tuesday morning, shortly after the death of his victim. He has been in the city about four years, and came here from Shippensburg, where his father now lives, his mother being dead.

He remained in the tombs until yesterday morning, when he was committed to jail. Hilton does not seem to realize the terrible situation he is in, or if he does, takes things very coolly, and talks freely and unreservedly in reference to the dreadful subject. He said, in a conversation with a reporter yesterday morning, that Ferguson worked with him in the barber shop, and Sproule was a puddler and a friend of his. Monday evening, the three men, Sproule, Ferguson and himself, left the shop together to step around the city. It was quite late when they went up to his brother's house on Centre avenue and Fulton street, and were unable to get in. They then decided to come back and spend the night there, but before they were interrupted by the officers, Ferguson had crossed to the other side of the street, and he was not aware that any of the men was making any great amount of noise. Hilton and Sproule stepped down out of the side of the street, the former being somewhat under the influence of liquor, and he believes the latter to some extent, was similarly influenced. Sproule made some little noise by jumping on an iron cellar door, near the colored church, Wylie street, while Hilton was walking on the curbstone, not making any noise, excepting, perhaps, that he was singing. When Weimar appeared, after Bailey had arrested them, he seized Hilton himself by the arm, which caused him great surprise. Just as Weimer took charge of him at the church, he dropped something on the pavement, which Hilton thought looked very much like a dagger, although he could not distinctly see. He was quite sure that it was not a bundy-billy, or any other weapon usually carried by a police officer. At the corner of Chatham and Wylie street he dropped this same instrument again which caused Hilton to think that he meditated an assault on him, whereupon he drew his revolver and fired, and succeeded in making his escape. It was not his revolver that he used, but one which belonged to Ferguson, his employee. Ferguson had been keeping it in a drawer at the barber shop, as he was greatly annoyed by persons who made it their business to break the windows of the shop. Just before leaving the shop in the evening, Ferguson said to Hilton that he might put the revolver in his pocket, as they would probably be out late. Hilton accordingly took the weapon and placed it in his pocket, but it was not his custom to carry a weapon with him, and he had not had one for two or three years.

The last tragedy is a fearful warning against the highly criminal, foolish and cowardly practice of carrying concealed deadly weapons. Had that young husband and Ferguson's pistol in the drawer, where it should have been, Hilton would not now be pining in a murderer's cell.

Allegheny Deaths.

The report of Health Officer Hoch shows that there were thirty-eight deaths in Allegheny city during the past week; of these twenty-three were male, fifteen female and thirty-seven white.

The diseases were: Typhoid fever, 3; cholera infantum, 8; inanition, 4; marasmus, 1; scarlatina, 2; malignia, 2; scarlatina, 1; convulsions, 5; dropsy, 2; consumption, 4; debility, 1; heart disease, 1; scarlet fever, 1; accident, 1; congestion of brain, 1; whooping cough, 1; water on the brain, 1; necrosis of sphenoid bone, 1; cramp, 1. The ages were: Under 1 year, 15; between 1 and 5, 7; between 5 and 10, 3; between 10 and 20, 4; between 20 and 30, 4; between 30 and 40, 1; between 40 and 50, 2; between 60 and 70, 1; between 70 and 80, 1.

Practical Temperance Reform.

Elsewhere is advertised a remedy which is said to take away the appetite for drink. It has been tried in this city, in several cases which have come to the knowledge of the writer, and in nearly every one has worked a cure. The gentleman who advertises it was himself a victim to dissipation, and through its means was saved to his family and restored to a useful life. There is no humbug about the matter—it is a genuine medicine, and worthy at least a trial.

The Nebraska Patron of a recent date has the following: "The town of Aurora contains between one and two hundred inhabitants, *well laid out at right angles, with a large open square in the center.*"

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 28, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881					117⅝
U. S. 5's, 1881, coup.	118¼		118¼		118¾
5-20's, 1862	112¾		112¾		112⅝
5-20's, 1864	113⅝		113⅝		113⅝
5-20's, 1865	118⅛		118		118
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅝		117⅝		117⅝
5-20's, 1867	117⅝		117⅝		117⅝
5-20's, 1868	118¼		118¼		118¼
10-40's	110⅝		110⅝		110⅝
10-40's, coupons	114⅝		114⅝		114⅝
Currency 6's	117⅝		117⅝		117⅝
New 4½ per cents	117⅝		117⅝		117⅝
Central Pacific, 1st	87½		87½		87½
Western Union Tel.	76⅞	76¾	76¾	76¾	76⅞
Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Adams Express	107		107		107
Wells, Fargo & Co.	93		93		93
American Express	67¾		67¾		67¾
United States Express	67¾		67¾		67¾
Erie	102¾		102¾		102¾
Erie, preferred	87¾		87¾		87¾
Central Pacific	94⅝		94⅝		94⅝
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾	74⅛		73¾
Illinois Central	97				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾		89¾		89¾
Chicago & Rock Island	103¾		103¾		103¾
Do. preferred	107⅝		107⅝		107⅝
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	102½	102	102	102	101¾
St. Paul, common	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
St. Paul, common	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Do. preferred					93¼
North Western	92½		92½		92½
Ohio & Mississippi	24½		24½		24½
Union Pacific		97	97½	97½	97½
Chicago and Alton	99		99		99¼
Atlantic & Pacific	125⅝		125⅝		125⅝
Do. preferred					134
C. C. & I. C.	12½		12½		12
Quicksilver	25		25		25
Quicksilver, preferred	76		76		75
Mariposa	16		16		15
Mariposa, preferred	30		30		30
Canton	92		92		92
Missouri 6's	92¾				

—The following is a report of the building stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Cent'l, 51⅝ sales.		
Pennsylvania scrip	102	102¾
Reading	85¾	86⅜
United Companies of New Jersey	115¾	
Oil Creek	6¾	7
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Allegheny Valley		39¾
Central Transportation Company	44¾	45
Empire Transportation Company	53¾	
P. C. & St. L. mortgage bonds	64½	64¾

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 26, 1874. }

There was a moderately good trade in nearly all branches of wholesale business to-day. Provisions continue rather quiet with a tendency on the part of some dealers to shade prices somewhat. In grain wheat is a little lower, especially on amber and white grades, while corn is quite steady and firm with an advancing tendency, although not quotably higher. The advance on sugars noted on Monday was not fully sustained, and to-day the market fell ⅛c per pound, and sugars are now quoted at 10¾c for standard extra C. The noticeable feature of the country market was the large supply of peaches and other fruits, and the overstock would have resulted in a heavy decline, had it not been for heavy purchases by Eastern parties for reshipment. With these exceptions of the particulars noted above the market was quiet and unchanged.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, says: "Manufacturers of reapers, mowers, and other agricultural machines are doing a good business, and some of them have more orders than they can possibly fill for a month. From inquiries made of the principal dry goods jobbers during the last few days, we conclude that on the average the volume of sales of goods will be about 25 per cent. greater than it was two weeks ago. In the last week of July the volume of sales in this line of trade was probably at its lowest ebb, and now with some of the principal houses it is nearly double. The greatest increase, however, was during last week. The increase this week is smaller than it was last. As near as we can learn, the volume of business in the dry goods trade during the past two weeks is in this city has been at least twenty-five per cent. greater—some say fifty per cent. greater than during the corresponding period of last year.

A well-known member of the Chicago Board of Trade, who returned from a trip through Iowa and Nebraska on Friday, gives the following reports of the crops in those States: In Iowa, crops are generally good. Wheat is a full average crop. Corn will exceed any previous a heavy yield. Oats a fair crop. In Nebraska, the average yield will not be equal to that of last year, but the increased acreage planted will make up any deficiency in the yield. Corn is almost a total failure, owing to the ravages of the grasshoppers. Oats averaged well, and of good quality. Supply of hogs and cattle in both States represented to be good, but the failure of the corn crop in Nebraska will compel farmers to sell them off quickly.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last, are as follows:

Flour, brls	1,390	Apples, brls	30
Cheese, lbs	40	Corn, sks	340
Wheat, sks	1,053	Barley, sks	205
Oats, sks	6,434	Hay, tons	29
Bacon, tcs	5	Potatoes, brls	1,340
Hay, bales	386	Ice, cars	14
Provisions, crates	88		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,551	9,402	19,953
Apples, bbls	579	330	909
Cheese, lbs	925	1,670	2,595
Corn, sacks	2,980	4,090	7,070
Wheat, sks	4,030	3,940	3,970
Barley, sks	665	915	1,580
Rye, sacks	307		307
Oats, sacks	33,597	24,578	57,915
Butter, lbs	221	110	231
Bacon, tierces		4,490	4,490
Bacon, pieces	630	114	744

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Transactions in wheat for the past few days have been rather limited, millers only buying what was necessary for immediate use, as they did not desire to store any wheat for fear of "sweating." Prices on wheat are a shade lower. We quote amber Kentucky and Michigan white at 90@92½c; Ohio and Pennsylvania white at 90@91 25; Kentucky and Illinois amber, at 90@91 25; Ohio and Indiana amber; at 88@1 20; Pennsylvania and Ohio red white at 87½@90c; Western red winter prices are a shade easier. The stock is light, which perhaps operates to prevent any marked decline; No. 1 car lots are held at 82@83c for yellow; shelled 80@83c for high mixed The market for oats is steady and there is an advancing tendency; the receipt of sales as high as 58@59c, but learned of no well authenticated sales above previous quotations. Rye has fallen off, about 30 per cent in the past six days, and the demand is active. We quote at 82@85c; inferior 75@82c with a tendency toward higher figures. Rye is in request at about 90@95c. Barley is inactive and nominal at $1 20. We note the following sales in round lots:

1 car Ohio white wheat.....$1 20
1 car Ohio white wheat, heavy.....1 18
1 cars Michigan amber wheat.....1 15
1 car red winter wheat.....1 15
1 car shelled corn, high mixed yellow.....81
1 car car corn, inferior on track.....79
1 car white oats.....54
1 car white oats.....53
2 cars white oats.....50½
2 cars mixed oats.....52

FLOUR—The market is quiet. We note the sale of 100 bbls bakers' flour at $5 75 @6. The receipts for the past week are 9,402 bbls, being an increase of nearly a thousand barrels. Jobbing transactions are moderately active at the following rates: Fine white winter wheat at $5@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat at $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin at $6 75; red winter, old at $7 00@7 25; new do at $6 25@6 50; rye flour at $6 00; Graham flour at $5@7 50; corn meal at $3 50; oat meal at $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 2 do at $7 00; No. 2 red wheat at $6 00; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—The receipts for the week ending to-day are 2,073 bales. Prices are weak, tending downward. We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled at $19 00@20 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do at $17 00; inferior $15 00@16 00. Baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@23 00. On the Allegheny market, loose hay ruled as follows: No. 1 timothy $25 00@26 00; No. 2 do $22 00@24 00; inferior to common $10 00@20 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $5 50@$1 05 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 45@1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is steady. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 80; western do $1 50@1 60.

GROCERIES.

The market shows a state of moderate activity, without any decided briskness. Sugars are off ⅛c per pound again. The following are corrected quotations for to-day:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb.		Japan	55@? 1 00
Fancy	30@?	Oolong	25@? 85c
Choice	28@29c	Young Hyson	50@? 60c
Prime	24	Souchong	25@? 85c
Good	22	*Molasses.* ₱ gall.	
Java	⅞	Strictly choice N O	68@? 70c
Roasted Coffees.		Good	63@? 65c
Rio, in papers	27	Prime	60@? 62c
Rio, in bulk	26c	Demerara	65@? 70c
Roasted Java	39	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Cane, white drips	62@? 75c
Standard A	11	Sugar drips	60@? 70c
Standard B	10¾c	Lower grades	45@? 50c
Standard extra C	10¾c	*Rice.*	
Standard hards	11¾c	Choice Carolina	9@? 9½c
Franklin extra C	10¾c	Patna	8@? 8½c
American extra C	10¾c	Rangoon	6@? 6½c
Cuba	9	*Raisins.*	
Porto Rico	9¾c	Layers, ₱ box	$2 50
Teas.		Valentia, ₱ lb	13 @14c
Young Hyson 50c@$1	00	Currants	7½@? 8c
Gunpowder	1 25	Prunes	13@? 15½c
Imperial	90c@$ 1 00		

The New York *Bulletin* has the following concerning the movement of the Rio crop for the past week: "During the past week Rio coffee has declined to 16¾@20c good for invoices, which there has been a good business. The depression in prices has been brought about by telegrams from Rio Janeiro reporting a further increase in the receipts at that market, showing that the average quantity received per day had reached to 10,000 bags, while the standing stock showed some increase and the sales for the United States for the month to the 18th inst. had reached 200,000 bags, of which 15,000 bags had been shipped and 25,000 bags were loading. The effect of the new crop the impression is quite general that it will be a large one, the estimates as to the probable yield ranging from 1,500,000 bags to 2,000,000 bags. The effect of this expectation is seen in the weakness of the market, the business has only been stimulated by a reduction 2@3c from last week's figures. The total exports of Rio during the past season are stated at 120,441 tons, against 171,991 tons during the previous season, and 122,257 tons during that of 1871-72. The reports regarding the present season ended a short time ago were 39,226 tons."

CANNED GOODS—There is a steady trade in this line of goods at unchanged prices. The demand is active and we note a number of large sales for future delivery. We quote as follows:

Fruits in Syrups.		2 ₱ lbs	Falmouth
2½ ₱ lbs California		corn	2 25
apricots, ₱ doz	$4 75	3 ₱ lbs golden pump-	
2 ₱ lbs blackberries	2 25	kin	2 25
2 ₱ lbs blue berries	2 25	2 ₱ lbs gr'n peas	1 75
2 ₱ lbs red cherries	2 00	2 ₱ lbs Marrowfat	
2 ₱ lbs white cherries	2 50	peas	2 00
2 ₱ lbs grapes	1 75	2 ₱ lbs small peas	2 25
2 ₱ lbs gooseberries	1 75	2 ₱ lbs tomatoes	1 50
2 ₱ lbs green gages	3 00	2 ₱ lbs do	2 00
2 ₱ lbs damson plums	2 00	*Oysters, Salmon &c.*	
2 ₱ lbs peaches	3 00	California	
3 ₱ lbs peaches	3 75	salmon	2 75
3 ₱ lbs peaches extra	3 75	2 ₱ lbs do do	4 00
3 ₱ lbs Cal. Bartlett		1 ₱ lb do do	2 50
pears	4 75	1 ₱ lb spiced salmon	3 00
3 ₱ lbs Bartlett pears,		2 ₱ lbs do do	6 50
extra	5 00	2 ₱ lbs cove oysters	
2 ₱ lbs pine apple	2 25	full	1 15
2 ₱ lbs raspberries	2 00	2 ₱ lbs do	2 00
2 ₱ lbs strawberries	2 00	1 ₱ lb do light	80
Vegetables.		2 ₱ lbs do do	1 00
3 ₱ lbs asparagus	4 00	1 ₱ lb cove oysters	
2 ₱ lbs lima beans	2 25	lunch	1 50
2 ₱ lbs string beans	1 50	1 ₱ lb do	2 50
2 ₱ lbs Winslow's		1 ₱ lb clams	2 25
green corn	2 40	2 ₱ lbs do	3 25
2 ₱ lbs Narragansett	2 40	1 ₱ lb lobsters	2 50
2 ₱ lbs Bait'm're corn	2 00	2 ₱ lbs do	3 50

TOBACCO—The market for tobacco continues firm and the demand active. Although later advices from some tobacco-growing regions are more favorable, the general impression is that the crop will be short. Although the tendency of the market is upward. We quote as follows:

Spun rolls(ex'r	57@60	High and Ready	65@68
Navy, (ex'r)	52@55	Fine Cut Plug	70@80
Twists, (ex'r)	54@57	Fine Cut	55@60
Quarters,(ex'r)	58@60	Smoking Dry	30@40
Lonisville Navy	57@60	Scotch Snuff	65@75
Louisville Cav	57@60	Black Snuff	60@65
Virginia Navy	56@57	Natural Leaf	60@65
Virginia Twists	59@57	Cigars—	
Virginia Cav	56@57	Penn'a Seconds	4@8 20
Double Thick	52@60	Connecticut	25@ 30
Flounders	60@62	Seed & Havana	30@ 60
Bright Pounds	60@63		

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The supply was liberal to-day, but prices were not changed materially. We quote at $1 75@2 25 ₱ bbl for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 75@85c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—The market for choice butter is steady and unchanged. We quote as follows: for choice; medium 16@18c; poor to common grades have no sale.

BEESWAX—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 20@2 75; medium at $2 40@2 50; common at $2 00@2 25.

BEESWAX—We quote prime yellow 32@33c; dark 28@30c ₱ lb. The market is firm.

BROOM CORN—We quote 6½@7½c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The receipts for the past two weeks have been very light, with a considerable increase in the past few days. The market is very firm. We quote at 12½@13c for dairy factory; 11½@12c for Western Reserve dairy; Switzer 13@15c.

EGGS—The market is good for strictly fresh eggs, which are quoted at 14@15c; old eggs are quoted at 10@12c ₱ dozen.

GAME—The supply is liberal; we quote at $4 00@5 00 ₱ stand, or 40@50c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 62@65c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 40@45c.

HORSES—The market is steady with a good demand. We quote growth of 1873 at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—The receipts for the past week are 3,333 crates. The market to-day was very largely supplied, and there was a heavy decline purchases for reshipment, which were made the latter portion would in all probability have dropped out. We quote as follows: choice $2 25@2 50; prime $1 50@1 75; common 50c@$1 00.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box, for domestic; California, $4 00@5 00.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $1 ₱ box.

POTATOES—The receipts for a week past are 13,590 brls. The market is largely supplied and prices are very weak. On Tuesday potatoes were quoted at 60@75c ₱ bushel. From store, quotations are 75@85c ₱ barrel for choice; $1 75@2 00 for common.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in better supply and prices are easier. We quote at $2 25@2 50 in jobbing way from store at $? 40@? 50 ₱ bushel; in round lots the market is quotable at about $? 25@? 30.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice Jerseys are still quoted at $? 00 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues quiet, and prices are nominally reduced on all descriptions, but sales are generally made at prices shaded very materially. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 13@14c; plain canvassed, ₱ lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15½c; dried beef, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $? 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 10½c; rib sides do, 12½c; clear rib sides, do, 13½c; clear sides do, 13½c; mess pork ₱ bbl, $23 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tes, ₱ lb, 10c; ½ bbls, do, 10¼c; buckets do, 17c; in 3 ₱ lb caddies, do, 17½c; in 5 ₱ lb caddies, do, 17c; in 10 ₱ lb caddies, do, 18½c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 18½c; in 8 ₱ do, 18c.

FISH—There is a fair demand and steady trade at prices somewhat reduced from our last report. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mackerel, ₱ bbl	$10 00		
mackerel, ₱ bbl	8 00	Georges codfish,	
No. 1 mess do	23 00	₱ 100	6 50
Extra No. 1 shad	12 00	No. 1 herring	5 00
Extra No. 1 do	15 00	Lake trout	7 00
No. 1 bay	14 00	White fish	7 00
Extra No. 2 do	7 50	Lake herring	5 00
No. 2 do	12 00		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 16@17c ₱ gallon; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, at 95@$1 10 ₱ gallon. No. 1, 92@95c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7¼c ₱ lb for prime and 6¾@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $6 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; Indiale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass English ale, in kilderkins of 72 gallons, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gallons, $10 00@11 00; hhds, 82 gallons, $20 50@? 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in case of 8 doz bottles, $? 75@? 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $? 75@? 00 ₱ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $? 75@? 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $? 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HUCKLEBERRIES—The market is steady We quote alcohol at $2 10@2 15 ₱ gallon; Huckleberries firm and highest at $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, in casks, refined 4½@5½c; common 3¾@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $? 25@? 50; good $? 75@? 25; fancy $3 00@3 25; parlor $3 50@3 75; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 00@1 75 ₱ dozen.

HARNESS BLACKING—We quote as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ doz; ¼ ₱ cans $1 00; 1-lb cans $5 50; 5-lb cans $26 00; 10-lb boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steadily and demand good.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A Brown cottons 11c; Eagle 11c; Idaho 10½c; Duquesne 9½c; Mangelia 9c; Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting 11c; Nonatook 10¼c; Pittsburg family 10c; Juniata B fine 9½c; Penn Mill 2-lasso bags 33c; do 2-lbs do 3-lbs bags 48c; white carpet chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Louisville cement $1 50@1 60. Roseghany $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $? 50@? 00.

CONVERTED LYE—Quotations are given as $? 75@? 00 for best quality; second quality $? 00@? 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 6½c; soda crackers 6½c; sugar crackers 9@9½c; butter crackers 6½c; water crackers 6½c ₱ lb.

PAPERS—Bailing papers 46@8c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@9c; tarred papers 6@12c; hog wrapping 4½@4½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news, 7@11c; rag, news, 12½@13c; book papers 15@18c ₱ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ lb; and woolen at 3c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Sales reported with heading are quoted at $30 00@35 00 ₱ thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 50; country $1 40@1 45; kegs, 5 gallon, $1 00; 10 gallon, $1 25; half barrels, $1 50.

HEAD WORK—Bent rims, 1¼ to 1¾ inch ₱ set, $1 25; 1¾ inch, $1 40; 1½ inch, $1 50; 1¾ inch, $1 85; 1¾ inch, $2 00; 2 inch, $2 75; 2½ inch, $3 00, Spokes—XX hickory 1 to 2 inch, ₱ set, $3 00 * * * do, 1 to 2 inch; $3 75@4 00. Oak, XXX, 2¼ inch and under, ₱ set, $3 50; 2¾ to 3 inch, $4 50; 3¼ to 3½ inch, $5 50. Shafts—unfinished, $? 50@10 00 ₱ dozen pair; finished, $10 50@15 00. Poles—unfinished, $9 00@15 00 ₱ doz; finished, $15 00@20 00.

WOOL—The market is held firm, with a rather sluggish movement, at unchanged prices as follows:

Fine fleece	45@50c	Medium fleece	45@48c
Delaware	50@55c	Common fleece	40@45c
Combing	50@55c	Pulled wools	30@33c
Unwashed	30@40c		

PITTSBURGH RETAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY August 27, 1874. }

There is little change to note in the condition of the retail markets. Fruits and vegetables and country produce are in good demand and plentiful supply. The demand for fish has fallen off and trade is dull. The following were the ruling prices in the market this morning:

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin, ₱ lb	20	@25	c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	20	@25	c
Beef, rib roast, ₱ lb	18	@20	c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10	@15	c
Mutton chops, ₱ lb		@20	c
Spring lamb, ₱ lb		@20	c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10	@15	c
Fresh pork, ₱ lb	10	@15	c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10	@12½	c
Ham, ₱ lb	16	@18	c
Sugar cured shoulders, ₱ lb	

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1874.

THE declaration of principles of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention last week is heartily indorsed by leading Republican journals throughout the country.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* pays the following handsome compliment to Auditor General ALLEN, of this State, who has just been renominated for that position by the Republican party: "His official career has been so pure that it is conceded that he can walk over the course and win." Strong, but deserved.

THE inhabitants of London would seem to be lineal descendants of old JACK FALSTAFF. According to the latest statistics, it is estimated that over 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, 2,000,000 gallons of stronger spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine are drunk in that city alone during a twelvemonth. Is it any wonder that pauperism and crime so greatly abound?

THAT famous arithmetical artist of the New York *World* is again at work, painting Commonwealths in cloudland, and building bewildering Babels of forthcoming Democratic victories. How inexpressibly sad it is that—

"So fond a faith should have so weak a root,
And find so swift a doom;
Like flowering trees that never come to fruit,
But perish in their bloom."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "There will soon be important elections in the Eastern and Western States, including New York and Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Republican party will have no difficulty in carrying all the most powerful States if it be understood that there are to be riots between the whites and blacks of the South." To which may be added that the surest and most effective way of preventing disturbances between the races in that section, is for the Republicans of the North to turn the contests of this fall into signal and decisive victories.

THE general tone of our leading exchanges, East and West, is to the effect that business is gradually but surely improving, and that in all our leading branches of industry there are signs of an improving trade. Prices are likely to rule low, and the margin for profits will probably be small, but men who manage their business carefully, and with the least possible expense, will make a profit. The lack of that snap which has been for so many years a prominent feature in trade, and which every business man so well understands, has led to the inference that there is much less doing than in former seasons, but it is claimed that the aggregate of sales for the past six months in all departments of trade will nearly equal those of many former seasons when business was considered comparatively good.

WINDMILLS are coming into vogue once more in New York city—they were a great institution in the old days of Dutch rule. There are said to be upwards of a hundred private mansions near the city which employ this sort of apparatus for pumping water, sawing wood, grinding, threshing grain, etc.; and in many instances they are superseding steam engines, water wheels, hydraulic rams, horse power, and caloric engines, being run without cost, except for lubricating oil. These mills are not only noiseless, as now constructed, but they are also self-regulating, furling and setting their own sail, according to the amount of work to be done; so that their safety is not hazarded by the highest wind. There appears, indeed, to be no good reason why the windmill should not be considered indispensable to every first class dwelling in the country. Certainly every New York newspaper office ought to be provided with one.

EMPHATIC expression has already been given to the sentiment of Pennsylvania against that entering wedge of the free trade movement, the Canadian reciprocity treaty, and there is little doubt in our mind that if the question were canvassed as it ought to be among the manufacturing interests of the country generally, the remonstrance against its adoption would be equally as strong as is the protest embodied in the Republican platform of this State. The *Iron Age* suggests that meetings of manufacturers be held at different centers to draft protests against the approval of this treaty, which paid agents of the Dominion government are trying to thrust down the throat of the United States Senate. The suggestion is a good one, and should be acted upon without delay; for it is by no means impossible that unless our people manifest more interest in the matter than they have heretofore exhibited, the intrigue may prove successful.

THE expression of science on so important a financial question as that of the *per capita* cost of the government, is interesting. An instructive and valuable table on the expenditures of the government, by administrations, read before the National Association for the Advancement of Science, at its recent annual meeting at Hartford, shows that the average age expenditure of the government during the history of the country—and eliminating only the war period from 1861 to 1865, has been about $1 89 for each individual. The Democratic administration of POLK cost $2 05, that of PIERCE was $2 33, and BUCHANAN'S was $2 23per head—being twenty per cent. above the average; while the cost of the administrations of TAYLOR and FILLMORE was $1 89, of those of LINCOLN and JOHNSON $1 94, and that of GRANT $1 69—or twenty per cent. less than the cost of the preceding administrations. The accusers of the Republican party would do well to ponder and digest these interesting non-partisan facts.

A MAN in San Francisco named ISAAK BLIGHT was, a few days ago, brought before the Commissioners of Lunacy, charged with having attempted to destroy himself with laudanum. Asked why he was weary of life, he replied that his strong Christian convictions had been so shaken by the revelations of the BEECHER-TILTON scandal that he didn't wish to live any longer. While there may be few such consummate fools as Mr. BLIGHT, there probably is a good many people who find the great scandal suggestive of doubts as to the reality of the Christian profession. This is its worst influence in the way of example. Every person of sense sees at once that the fall of such a luminary as BEECHER proves nothing against the religion of CHRIST; but a man may be rational and well disposed enough and yet conclude, that if such a luminary as BEECHER could preach powerfully and sin flagrantly during many years, no confidence should be placed in those ordinary signs of grace which the most worldly or even wicked people are wont to recognize and respect in Christian professors.

IS NOT the Grange movement avowedly based on opposition to monopoly and speculation? And yet it appears that a general movement is being developed among the Grangers in the West—notably of California—having for its object the holding on to their grain for another year, or until the result of the next harvest is known, under the impression that they will then get better prices for their wheat than can be obtained at current rates. This is a deliberate attempt to put up the price of breadstuffs on the masses in the Eastern States, and in fact, to establish a monopoly in an article of prime necessity. The amount of wheat that can be spared for export in California alone, it is estimated, will not be less than 16,000,000 centals, and may be as high as 20,000,000 centals, while in the intermediate Western States the prospect is proportionately good. Hence it will readily be seen that, should the movement be carried out on an extensive scale, it can hardly fail to be accomplished with more or less disturbance to the general business of the country. In the end, however, the evil would work its own remedy—and perhaps bring down the whole Grange system with it.

WHILST the merchants of New York city are taking so much and doing so little to improve the terminal facilities of that port, Philadelphia has been quietly pushing improvements which, when completed, cannot fail to prove of great value to her commercial interests. At the present time over $600,000 is being expended in improving the mouth of the Schuylkill river for marine purposes. A first class depot is in progress at that point which will furnish ample means for loading and unloading vessels plying between that port and Europe, while a railroad two miles long, will connect it at Point Breeze with the Delaware Extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad, thus giving it direct connection with the business centers of the city. In addition to the depot, a large wharf two hundred and fifty feet wide and five hundred feet long, has been constructed, with docks on either side, each two hundred feet wide and five hundred feet long, with twenty-five feet depth of water at low tide, the docks being large enough to berth four first class ocean steamships or twelve of the ordinary grain-carrying vessels at one time, four of which can be simultaneously loaded from the new three quarter of a million bushel grain elevator. Commodious storehouses have also been built for other kinds of freight, though all of which a railroad track runs to the end of the wharf. All this has been done in a little more than a year, and a most creditable record of the steady-going enterprise of the Quaker city it is.

In the Jewish Quarter of New York, lying on both sides of the lower part of the Bowery and extending chiefly upon Mott and Baxter streets and the streets intersecting them, there is, according to a German contemporary, a Jewish population of from fifteen to twenty thousand souls. They are mostly from Poland, Holland or Germany, and belong to what in the old world are called the lower classes. Their religion is of the orthodox rite, and their domestic life is regulated as that of their fathers was five hundred years ago. In the Quarter there are about twenty synagogues presided over by Rabbis generally from Poland or Holland, who on week days attend to business and on the Sabbath and on festival days don clerical vestments. Many of these Rabbis possess no other learning than what they get from the Talmud. In the Quarter stands the Beth-Hamadrash, that is, the House of Teaching, or school of the learned. This institution is devoted not only to the study and interpretation of the Talmud, but serves as a sort of court for the settlement of disputes between man and man, and between individuals and the synagogue. When it assumes judicial functions, the oldest member of the congregation presides, and a majority vote settles the case, every orthodox Jew submitting to the decision, under penalty of exclusion from the synagogue if he or she refuses. Divorces are frequently effected before this court according to Jewish law, but these separations of husband and wife are said to be less common than was to be expected in view of the fact, that a Rabbi in the Talmud holds divorce to be justifiable whenever the wife has three times spoiled the pottage in the making.

This, however, must be a mere isolated dictum, and the breath or spleen or the party of a Rabbi unfortunate in the culinary accomplishments of his wife. Certainly it is very unlike the sentences relating to wives cited from the Talmud by Mr. EMANUEL DEUTSCH in his famous paper: "Love your wife like yourself, honor her more than yourself. If thy wife is small, bend down to her and whisper into her ear. It is woman alone through whom God's blessings are vouchsafed to a house," with a good deal more in the same tenor. Turning again to our contemporary, we learn that the New York Jews still observe the custom of redemption so familiar to all who have read the book of RUTH. By the Hebrew law, a man being bound under certain circumstances to marry his deceased brother's widow, if he refuses to fulfill the law, the widow, in the presence of the congregation, pulls off one of his shoes and spits three times in his face, while she repeats the traditional words, "So be it done to the man who will not build up his brother's house." The ceremony is called cholitze. Other customs equally strange are mentioned as still rigorously observed by those Israelites who claim and strive to be orthodox. It appears, however, that the modern spirit as well as rationalism, has made vast inroads upon the ancient customs, as well as upon the ancient doctrines of Judaism, and a very large proportion of the American Israelites are among the reformers. We need hardly add that the Rabbis who minister to congregations of educated Israelites are themselves men of good education, indeed, often men of extensive learning.

A STRANGE scene was lately presented in a Court of Justice at Burgsteinfurth, a village near Muenster in Germany. The good Catholic ladies of Muenster, indignant at the treatment which the Bishop of that city had received from the government, signed an address to the Bishop, in which they expressed their feelings without reserve. For instance, they spoke of the seizure of his household stuff in recovery of his fine as unjustifiable robbery and as "an act of brutal violence;" they denounced the authors of the objectionable Ecclessastical laws as "blind rulers" and the persons who executed the laws as "vile minious, hangmen's valets, etc." The address having been published was so palpable an insult to the government, that the magistrates felt bound at least to investigate the matter, and some thirty-five of the signers were summoned to appear before the proper tribunal. For some reason or other only seventeen of those who were cited put in an appearance, but they were all ladies of the highest social rank in Muenster, and they went to the place of examination in their splendid equipages, accompanied by husbands, brothers, and other relatives. In the court room seventeen comfortable arm chairs were provided for their accommodation instead of the rude benches occupied by ordinary culprits, and their male friends stood behind their chairs as a guard of honor. The presiding magistrate appeared to be the most embarrassed person in the room. The first lady examined was the Countess DROSTE-VISCHERWIG NESSELRODE, a most exalted personage socially, and the first question put to her, in accordance with the legal formula, was: "Have you ever before been charged with or condemned for crime?" a question which called forth roars of laughter from the audience. Asked what she meant by the phrase "blind rulers" in the address, the Countess replied that women when they write do not consider closely the meaning of their words, and that that was the only answer she felt inclined to give. Most of the answers of all the women were equally unsatisfactory. Before getting away, the ladies heard a magisterial discourse on the sin of "let woman keep silence in the church," and each of them was sentenced to pay a fine.

ONE of the most discouraging facts in the history of labor in this country is the apparent utter inability of some workingmen to comprehend or appreciate their industrial position at present. We allude to those of them who persist in the resolution not to work at all unless they can obtain such wages as they think themselves entitled to; who, in other words, refuse to regard the financial conditions which prevail upon employers, and which continuing threaten to produce a state of things much darker than the present. If working men could be prevailed upon to look at facts, we can not help thinking that they would regard such offers as they receive with very different feeling. In almost every section of the country there are thousands of laborers out of employment. In the cities of the East, thousands of families, until lately well supplied with all comforts, are compelled to live in the most meagre way; other thousands are familiar with hunger, and have no prospect that their misery shall be speedily relieved. In the West, also, neither the condition nor prospects of laboring men are much better. Farmers force themselves to get on with as little hired work as possible, and after the close of the season they will do with still less. Manufactories stand still in many places, and nobody feels sure when they will resume operations. And to make matters worse, the ranks of the laborers are being constantly increased by the arrival of immigrants from Europe. As many of them bring with them only sufficient money to sustain them for a few months or weeks, if even so much, the sufferings of this class can hardly fail to be great during the coming winter. Not much if any greater, however, than the sufferings of many who have been long in the country, even born here. Certainly, in consideration of such facts, there seems much reason in the suggestion lately made by some Eastern newspapers, that the government, through its representatives in foreign countries, would do well to warn people, at least poor people from coming hither for the present. They can scarcely be in worse condition where they are than they are likely to be in here.

IN OLD times when kings were supposed to enjoy peculiar providential protection, when indeed every sprig of royalty, however personally contemptible, was believed to be a sacred character upon whom profane hands might not, under any circumstances, be laid, divers queer customs originated in the superstition. At the Court of Spain for example, no person below a certain rank dared lay hands on the heir apparent of the throne even to save his or her life. Possibly the offense might under some conditions have obtained the royal pardon; still it was a crime calling for pardon, not praise. In Scotland the royal boy was usually educated with a companion or two, partly, it may be, that the lad might have society of his own age, but also that the royal transgressions of pedagogical discipline and other royal peccadillos might not go unpunished. As the royal boy might not be flogged, whatever evil things he did, his companions were conscientiously and exemplarily flogged in his stead. Doubtless, whether or no the young prince derived any benefit from this vicarious infliction, the pedagogue's soul found comfort in the operation. One is reminded of this eccentric custom by a story which comes from Berlin. An exceedingly good natured man there, whose cheerfulness has made him fat was so excited by the late attempt on Prince BISMARCK as to be unable to rest or recover his usual jollity until he had bought a dog upon which to express his indignation at the assassin. He named the dog KULLMANN, and upon this quadruped KULLMANN he bestows all the evil names, curses and kicks merited by the biped of the same name. The loyal man finds exquisite satisfaction in saying, "KULLMANN, thou base wretch come hither!" or "KULLMANN, I'll see what I can do for thee!" There are such people everywhere, though they may not display their idiosyncrasy in quite so frank a way. Perhaps everybody knows at least one of the class.

WHILE we do not anticipate that any noteworthy portion of the intelligent, moral and religious element of this State will help the Democracy to obtain control of its affairs, by voting for the Prohibition ticket, still it may not be amiss to let them know the conclusions to which one of the most earnest and uncompromising temperance leaders in the country—Dr. DIO LEWIS, the great apostle of the crusade movement—has arrived concerning the practical workings of the Prohibitory Liquor law in Maine, a State in which, of all others, the experiment has had freest and fullest play. In a communication published in last Saturday's Boston *Advertiser*, correcting a number of "gross and malicious misrepresentations" which, he charges, the Prohibition papers have indulged in concerning him, he says:

"Among other towns I visited Bangor and addressed the large meetings. A highly respectable gentleman of that city, who *on behalf of the temperance party had carefully collected the facts*, assured me that one hundred and sixty licenses were taken out the Government licence and were selling under it; and that at least one hundred and forty others were selling without licence; that there were at least three hundred persons retailing intoxicating drinks in Bangor. I mentioned these facts in a large public meeting, there, gave the name of my informant and was told by other gentlemen that the number was not exaggerated. Two or three gentlemen assured me that if all the cellar-holes could be counted the number would be much larger. * * The recent efforts of the Young Men's Crusade Club of Bangor to induce the Mayor to enforce prohibition discovers a much worse state of things than I had charged. The failure of prohibition there is more complete than I had supposed."

The California Wheat Crop.

The Sacramento *Record* publishes an elaborate table showing the acreage of wheat planted and the estimated yield therefrom in each county in California for the year 1874-5, as compared with the year 1873-4. This shows that in the fifty counties of the State there were 2,490,700 acres of wheat planted this year, and that the estimated crop harvested from these was 19,891,800 centals, or 33,153,000 bushels. These figures are largely in excess of those for 1873-4, when on three hundred acres planted in the fifty counties was 2,063,430, and the yield only 12,676,470 centals, or 21,125,-783 bushels. California will therefore have 12,000,000 bushels more wheat to export this year than she has done in the past. The price of wheat is now moving to Europe, and notwithstanding the temporary scarcity of vessels and the high freights from California, the shipments of new wheat from San Francisco to Liverpool in the first twenty-one days of July were 168,305 centals, and for the entire month will be at least 400,000 centals, or 800,000 bushels. By the first of September the volume of exports of wheat will probably be three times as great as now. It takes about four months for sailing vessels to complete the voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool. It may, therefore be expected that five or six months hence the European markets will be the most likely to be glutted large crop of California. An approximate idea of the relative magnitude of the wheat crop of California may be obtained from the fact that the exportable surplus of wheat in California this year will probably be equal to fifty per cent. of the total exports of wheat from all parts of the United States to all parts of the world during the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently decided a case of much interest to dealers in railroad supplies. It seems that Vibbard, Foote & Co. of New York city agreed to furnish iron rails for the Ware River Railroad on credit to N. A. Smith & Co., the contractors who were building the road, and to take the contractors' notes, secured by bonds and stock of the company, as collateral. Under this agreement they delivered 2,000 tons of rails, and had sent to the contractors bills of parcels for 800 tons remaining ready for delivery in Boston, for which they had also taken the contractors' notes, but without full collateral, when the railroad company and Smith & Co. became insolvent. Some time after this, the affairs of the company passed into the control of Chester W. Chapin, of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The company then demanded of Foote & Co. the remaining tons that had paid Smith & Co. for it, and had thus acquired title. The demand for the iron was refused, and the Ware River Company brought a suit against Vibbard, Foote & Co. and others to get it. The court in bench (Judge Wells delivering the opinion) has now decided the case in favor of Vibbard, Foote & Co., holding that, whether the title to the iron had passed from them or not, they had a venders' lien upon it to secure what was due them under their contract with Smith & Co., and when the insolvency of the company and contractors was disclosed, had a right to hold it until that lien was satisfied. It is understood that the claim of Vibbard, Foote & Co. is equal to the value of the iron as appraised at the time the suit was commenced, somewhere about $75,000.—*Springfield Republican.*

AMONG the papers read before the National Education Association was one by Prof. Orton, of Vassar College, embodying the results of his experience at that institution. He declared the girls there kept fully up to what would have been called a high standard of scholarship twenty years ago, and one which was being steadily raised; that they worked faithfully and well, and that the course tended to impart culture even more than mere information. As to the health of the girls at Vassar, he thought that the dormitory system was unfavorable for them, but still, carefully collected statistics showed that during the past year only eleven per cent. of the undergraduates in Vassar have been kept from college duties more than ten days on account of illness, while at Amherst where the physical education of the young men is more carefully attended to than at any other college, the per centage was twenty-one. Prof. Orton ridiculed the extravagant ideas of what woman would accomplish in a field of purely intellectual labor, when the higher universities were thrown open to her, but he said that the best educational facilities should be given to women. Coeducation he considered the ground that the greatest stimulus of the artificial excitement of competition, to which girls are peculiarly open, the better. The opening of established colleges to the latter would result in coeducation, but in the coexistence of two colleges under one roof.

THE trial of a will case frequently brings into public notice facts of a very interesting character. In a recent case in Connecticut, it was shown that one Robert Roberts was a sea captain at the time of the reign of terror in France, and that when about to sail from its shores a wealthy Frenchman applied for passage to this country to slip away from the guilotine. His effects, including $100,000 in gold, were shipped, but before the Frenchman could get aboard he was taken and beheaded. Roberts cleared quickly for home, settled down in Guilford, and lived on the money which had so strangely fallen into his possession. By his will the money was placed in trust in the hands of a corporation, the income to go to his son, upon his death the principal to be turned over to that son's children. Twice married, the son left no heirs of his body. A child had been informally adopted, and, upon the father's decease, claimed the property. It was disputed by various nephews and nieces of the junior Roberts, but was allowed by the court.

THE Boston *Journal* gives expression to the position of a good many people on the temperance question, when it says "the people who do not believe in prohibition and who know that it is practically impossible, are not ready to advocate the free sale of intoxicating drinks. The bar-room is a nuisance wherever it exists, and while it is tolerated in large cities, it is so obnoxious in smaller communities that even those who habitually use liquor most willingly would rid the neighborhood of the nuisance. Take the numerous towns where liquor is only sold stealthily, and ask the manufacturers, who have their millions invested, whether they want to have the sale of rum made free, and the answer will invariably show that, had they the power, they would make prohibition the rule. Every day our people are coming to understand this question in its practical bearings upon the material interests of the community, and while a great many do not believe that prohibition of the sale will ever be attained, they care not how nearly the point is reached."

THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

What Our Contemporaries Think of It.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Reviewing the action of the Convention we feel that the ticket will everywhere be accepted as one commanding the respect of the people. Judge Paxson will no doubt do the same credit to the Supreme Bench as he has reflected upon the judicial position he now occupies. Mr. Olmsted is favorably known throughout the State, and is everywhere spoken of with respect and admiration. Colonel Beath and Mr. Allen have both discharged their duties faithfully, and are entitled to the re-election which awaits them.

[From the Philadelphia Enquirer.]

Of the nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court there is little that we need say to the people of Philadelphia, so well known is he among them and so highly esteemed, and there are few sections of the State where the name of Edward M. Paxson will not be a tower of strength to the party. Of all the eminent jurists of whom Pennsylvania is justly proud, it would have been difficult to find one more completely fitted for this responsible position. A gentleman, of unspotted character, a learned lawyer, an experienced judge, whose integrity and fearless impartiality are beyond question: in the very prime of life and the full maturity of intellectual and bodily vigor, Judge Paxson possesses in a marked degree the qualifications demanded of one who is to be elevated to the bench of the supreme Tribunal of this great Commonwealth for one and twenty years. His election is a foregone conclusion, and we have but to congratulate the Convention, the party and the people for the wisdom of the choice.

Not less wise is the nomination of the Hon. A. G. Olmsted, of Potter county, for the dignified office of Lieutenant Governor. Judge Olmsted is well known throughout the State, and wherever known is respected and beloved. He was repeatedly chosen, while still a young man, to represent his district in the House of Representatives, and subsequently in the Senate of the State, and by the former body he was chosen Speaker, thus showing the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best, whether personally or officially. As Speaker of the House, and in his service in the Senate, at the bar and on the bench, he has earned a reputation for immaculate character and impartial judgment that make him eminently fitted to preside over the deliberations of the State Senate, and, should the emergency occur, to assume the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth. Judge Olmsted well represents the devoted and unwavering Republicanism of the rural counties, as Judge Paxson that of the city, and with two such names at the head of the ticket there can be no question of success. Nor are the other names less honorable. Mr. Harrison Allen has been well tried in the office of Auditor General, and his renomination is but a deserved recognition of his faithful services. Residing within the limited range of his duties as Surveyor General, has shown a character and capacity that leave no room for doubt that he will well fulfill the enlarged duties of the office as Secretary of Internal Affairs, to which he may confidently expect election.

Doubtless there will be some disappointment among the friends of rival candidates, but all will agree that a stronger ticket could not have been chosen, nor one which could better unite all sections and interests. There will be no faltering in its support when the time of action comes. And thus, with well-tried standard bearers, and with a declaration of principles which must command the hearty assent of all patriotic people, the Republican party in Pennsylvania takes the field for the fall campaign, with harmony in its ranks, with the confidence of the people, with victory already won.

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The Convention of the Republican party which met at Harrisburg yesterday was in many respects an original political gathering. In no other body that has come under our observation were the people so largely represented or was their influence so powerful. In no other representative political assembly we have ever noted were individual preferences and factional aims so shrunk up and party fealty held in such high repute. The friends of the several candidates were earnest, nay enthusiastic, in the support of their several choices. They contended to the last on every point of debateable ground, and they only yielded to the inevitable, but when they did yield it was in the heartiest spirit. There were no heart-burnings apparent in the Harrisburg yesterday to rankle in the ensuing campaign, spreading the seeds of dissension and reducing the overwhelming majority with which the intelligent people of Pennsylvania have for a decade ratified the work of the conventions of the Republican party.

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For Auditor General, Harrison Allen, who has filled that post for two years, was renominated by practically a unanimous vote in the State Convention. What Mr. Allen is—his services to the people, and the record he has established for himself—every reading man in the State knows. As a faithful and able and honorable legislator, he was nominated two years ago under circumstances that then gave displeasure to thousands, but during his brief term in office he has done much to refuted all the charges ever alleged against him, and fully proved his claims to the confidence of the taxpayers of Pennsylvania.

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At this late hour a brief comment on the platform will suffice. Let us say that it expresses the sentiment of the Republican party of Pennsylvania—that in the vital political issues which now divide parties and made the struggle at the polls a battle of ideas, and not one for plunder, which now evokes the loyalty of the nation, as reflected through the ballot, as strongly as it did when the ballot was the medium through which the heart's wishes of the people were made known, it speaks out clearly, broadly, emphatically. There is no halting, no irresoluteness of purpose, no faint-heartedness of action or expression. Pennsylvania is radical to the core, and she does not dissimulate. On the tariff, the finances, the uprising of the armed enemies of the Southern rebellion—and even the third-term question—we have spoken in unmistakeable tones. And we believe we speak for the nation.

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[From the Johnstown Tribune.]

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[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The Pennsylvania State Convention, held yesterday at Harrisburg, adopted a platform declaring in favor of free banking, the aggregate volume of the currency to be regulated by the necessities of the people, reaffirming the declaration of the National Republican Convention in 1872, favoring a return to specie payments at the earliest day; advocating the protection of the manufacturing interests of the country, and denouncing the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada as an attempt to establish free trade. The Convention complimented Governor John F. Hartranft, by endorsing him as their choice for President in 1876. A list of the candidates will be found in our dispatches.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania yesterday voted down a resolution indorsing Grant. Is this a "straw" or a "gunt"

[From the Chicago Times, Independent.]

If Grant really has any aspirations for a third term of the Presidency, he will derive but cold comfort from the Republicans of Pennsylvania. At the Republican State Convention yesterday, some one offered a resolution pledging the party to his support in case of his renomination, but it was voted down with shouts of disapproval. The Convention was not, evidently, a Grant convention.

[From the Washington, D. C., Chronicle.]

The third-term business received an overwhelming disapproval in the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention yesterday. A resolution looking to that end was voted down, and General John F. Hartranft was recommended as the Republican nominee for President in 1876.

[From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Argus.]

In the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, a resolution pledging the party to General Grant, if he received a third term nomination, was hooted down. The Convention platform contains a resolution recommending Governor Hartranft as a candidate for the Presidency in 1876.

[From the New York Herald.]

Whatever Custom House officials and Postoffice employees may think about subverting the constitutional traditions handed down to us, the rank and file will stand no tampering with them. They will not have Cæsar—they prefer any other man, and as if to mark the extent of their opposition, they nominate for next year President Governor Hartranft. There is something sublime in this renomination at another time of a faithful servant, within the limited range of his duties as Surveyor General, has shown a character and capacity that leave no room for doubt that he will well fulfill the enlarged duties of the office as Secretary of Internal Affairs, to which he may confidently expect election.

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THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Coming General Convention—Present State of the Church—Party Spirit in the various Dioceses—High Church and Low Church—Ritualism—Increase of the Episcopate.

The approaching General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be held in New York in October next, will, without doubt, be one of the most, if not the most important in the history of that large and wealthy communion. For months public expectation, both in and out of the Church, has been looking forward to the coming council with an interest which no similar event in late years has awakened. The causes of this widespread feeling are not new. The larger portion of them have been developing for years, and even generations. It is true that recent events have to a large extent added to the popular interest, The Cummins movement and the De Koven controversy over the Wisconsin Bishopric have each in turn contributed their share. Add to these the endless differences on the subject of Ritualism, differences which a not inconsiderable portion of the Church declares to be threatening its existence, and the reason for this feeling is perfectly clear.

At the present moment the Church may be said to number four distinct schools—the "High," the "Ritualistic," the "Low," and the "Conservative," or what in England would be called the Broad Church school. The former comprises that section of that class which entertains an exalted opinion of the rights and privileges of the Church, and views with alarm any attempt to sink her exclusive claims to the level of other Protestant bodies. With them the "Church" is something more than a mere religious organization; it is the sacred and expressed institution of its founder, possessing through the grace of Divine right and the Apostolical succession, an exclusive claim on the affection and obedience of her children. Ritualism is several grades higher than the highest of the High, and, as is well known, approximates more nearly to Roman Catholicism than to the "Protestant" Church, to which its partisans profess to belong. Of pronounced Ritualist churches there are less than a dozen in this country—St. Alban's, St. Ignatius, and St. Mary the Virgin's, in New York, and St. Clement's, in Philadelphia, being prominent examples. "Low" churchmanship, or the opposite of Ritualism, embraces a much broader range, and includes many of the most important church centers in the country. Philadelphia and Boston are its chief strongholds. Finally, the Conservative, or Broad Church, which shuns either extremes and inclines to the widest possible toleration, may be said to comprise the working majority of the Church at large. In fact, there is no religious body in the world, certainly in America, more comprehens